DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 183 958 CE 024 770

TITLE	Final Report on Activities of U.S. Schools of Public Health, 1974-1979.
INSTITUTION	Association of Schools of Public Health, Washington, D.C.
SPONS AGENCY	Health Resources Administration (DHEW/PHS), Bethesda, Md. Bureau of Health Manpower.
PUB DATE	15 Mar 80
CONTRACT	231-77-0007
NOTE	174p.: Not available in paper copy due to small, light type.
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Allied Health Occupations Education; Data Bases; *Data Collection; Data Processing; Educational Research; *Enrollment; Expenditure Per Student; Expenditures; Faculty; Graduates; Higher Education; *Labor Force Development; *Majors (Students); Medical Education; *Public Health; Research Projects; *School Statistics; Specialization; Students
IDENTIFIERS	Association of Schools of Public Health; *Schools of Public Health

ABSTRACT

This document reports the two projects of the Association of Schools of Public Health (ASPH) to implement a data collection system which would obtain data on the production of public health manpower for evaluation, analysis, and dissemination as uniform, reliable information. Most of the report is composed of the compiled results of the statistical forms which were developed, mailed to the schools of public health, and returned to the ASPH Data Center which served as a central point of the aggregation of school data. These forms included individual forms to be completed by faculty and students and aggregate forms on all other data subjects: applicants, graduates, expenditure reports, and research activities. Summary of the data and information produced is presented under these sections: applicants, new enrollments, total students, graduates, faculty, expenditures in schools of public health, and research in schools of public health. Brief narratives detailing arrangement of data and summary characteristics accompany the data tables. Other activities of the ASPH Data Center which are discussed include (1) development of cost of education estimates and (2) nomenclature and classification of education programs in schools of public health. Appendixes contain the statistical forms used by the project. (YLB)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED183958

FINAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF U. S. SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 1974-1979

(March 15, 1980)

Contract No. HRA 231-77-0007

Contractor
Association of Schools of Public Health
1500 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 807
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Contractor's Project Director: William B. Parsons, M.S.P.H.

Sponsor
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Health Resources Administration
Bureau of Health Manpower
Room 4-22, Center Building
Prince George Center
3700 East-West Highway
Hyattsville, Maryland 20782

Total Price or Estimated Cost of Contract: $387,167

This report is made pursuant to Contract No. 231-77-0007. The amount charged to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the work resulting in this report (inclusive of the amounts so charged for any prior reports submitted under this contract) is $381,987. The names of the persons, employed or retained by the Contractor, with managerial or professional responsibility for such work, or for the content of the report, are as follows:

Michael K. Gemmell, Executive Director
William B. Parsons, Project Director

CE 024 770

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

MAY 1 1980

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many people contributed to the successful completion of the data project: the Liaisons in the Schools of Public Health; the members of the Project Committee; Dr. Craig Turnbull and his staff at the University of North Carolina School of Public Health; Dean Robert Moorhead, University of North Carolina School of Public Health. All gave of their time and knowledge to see that the data and information were the best that could be produced. Special mention is made of Miss Connie Lee McCready who spent considerable time and effort in making sure the reports were typed correctly, that the data were accurate, and that the deadlines were met.

It took the coordinated efforts of all the above to complete the finished product. I extend my thanks to each one.

Sincerely,

William B. Parsons, M.S.P.H.
Project Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page(s)
Preface	1-2
Introduction to Main Text	3-7
Main Text	8-100
Data Collection System	8-11
Summary of Reports Filed	11-13
Response Rates	13-16
Summary of Data and Information Produced	17-83
Applicants	17-28
New Enrollments	29-37
Total Students	38-44
Graduates	45-53
Faculty	54-63
Expenditures in Schools of Public Health	64-77
Research in Schools of Public Health	78-84
Other Activities in the Data Center	85-101
Cost of Education	85-87
Nomenclature and Classification of Educational Programs in Schools of Public Health	88-101
Appendices	102-151
A = Applicant Statistical Form, 1978-1979 (Instructions)	102-108
B = Student Statistical Form, 1978-1979 (Administration)	109-114
C = Aggregated Data for Graduates, 1978-1979 (Form and Instructions)	115-118
D = Faculty Statistical Form, 1978-1979 (Administration)	119-123
E = Expenditure Report, 1977-1978 (Instructions)	124-128

TABLE OF CONTENTS - CONTINUED

	Page(s)
F = Research Project Form and Information	129-130
G = Editorial Comments and Code Sheets for 1978-1979 Student Statistical Form	131-141
H = Editorial Comments and Code Sheets for 1978-1979 Faculty Statistical Form	142-151

PREFACE

Project Staff

William B. Parsons, M.S.P.H., Project Director
Connie Lee McCready, Administrative Assistant/Secretary
Paul G. Hannan, Research Assistant

Liaisons from Schools of Public Health

Ms. Terry A. Habshey
University of Alabama in Birmingham
Department of Public Health

G. Nicholas Parlette, M.P.H.
University of California, Berkeley
School of Public Health

Edward S. Nugent, M.B.A.
University of California, Los Angeles
School of Public Health

David Latham, M.B.A.
Columbia University
School of Public Health

Ms. Sue Robinson
Harvard University
School of Public Health

Mildred Terauchi, M.P.A.
University of Hawaii
School of Public Health

James W. Wagner, M.D.
University of Illinois
School of Public Health

Mrs. Anne C. Bremner
Johns Hopkins University
School of Hygiene and Public Health

James M. Crawford, D.D.S., M.P.H.
Loma Linda University
School of Health

William A. Darity, M.D., M.P.H.
University of Massachusetts
School of Health Sciences

Don P. Haefner, Ph.D.
University of Michigan
School of Public Health

Robert Veninga, Ph.D.
University of Minnesota
School of Public Health

Robert B. Moorhead, M.P.A.
University of North Carolina
School of Public Health

Willie V. Bryan, Ed.D.
University of Oklahoma
College of Health

Gerald C. St. Denis, M.S.W., Ph.D.
University of Pittsburgh
Graduate School of Public Health

Mrs. Miriam Melendez
University of Puerto Rico
School of Public Health

Ms. S. A. Roughton
University of South Carolina
School of Public Health

Alphonso Holguin, M.D.
University of Texas
School of Public Health

John B. Vaughn, D.V.M.
Tulane University
School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine

Ms. Sue Still
University of Washington
School of Public Health and Community Medicine

Kathleen H. Howe, M.P.H.
Yale University
School of Medicine

Project Committee

Margaret E. Drolette, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Biostatistics
Harvard School of Public Health
677 Huntington Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02115

Herschel E. Griffin, M.D.
Dean
Graduate School of Public Health
University of Pittsburgh
111 Parran Hall
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15261

Thomas L. Hall, M.D., Dr.P.H.
Department of Health Administration
School of Public Health
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

David Hoover, M.P.H.
Deputy Director
DAHP, BHM
3700 East-West Highway, Room 5-41
Hyattsville, Maryland 20782

Frank I. Moore, Ph.D.
Associate Dean
School of Public Health
University of Texas
P. O. Box 20186
Houston, Texas 77025

Edward S. Nugent, M.B.A.
Associate Dean of Administration
School of Public Health
University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California 90024

Paul Q. Peterson, M.D., M.P.H.
Illinois Department of Public Health
160 North LaSalle Street, Room 1100
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Marvin Selin, M.B.A.
Assistant to the Dean
School of Public Health
University of Michigan
109 South Observatory Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Craig Turnbull, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Department of Biostatistics
School of Public Health
University of North Carolina
Trailer 32 - 306H
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

ASPH Executive Committee Liaison

Robert B. Moorhead, M.P.A.
Associate Dean
University of North Carolina
School of Public Health
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

INTRODUCTION TO MAIN TEXT

Background

1. Problem

Prior to the initiation of the Data Project in the Association of Schools of Public Health, no coordinated, controlled system of data collection existed. During the late 1950s there were fewer than twelve U.S. Schools of Public Health with an enrollment of less than 2000. At that time, data were collected on a demand basis, which was difficult and often inaccurate. In the early 1960s the American Public Health Association implemented a summary data system under the direction of Dr. James Troupin. The APHA system was the only source of data on public health students and graduates for the decade. Beginning in 1970 all efforts to develop consistent data on the public health manpower production system failed completely. Efforts to establish a continuing data system were re-initiated in the Spring of 1974. This effort resulted in a contract between the Division of Associated Health Professions, Bureau of Health Manpower, Public Health Service and the Association of Schools of Public Health.

2. Purpose

The purpose of the project was to implement a data collection system which would obtain data on the production of public health manpower which could be evaluated, analyzed, and disseminated as uniform, reliable information.

The demands of legislation had placed pressure on the schools to provide the Executive Branch of the Federal Government and the Congress with data on their applicants, students, faculty, and graduates. Also, information was being requested on expenditures, research activities, and cost of education. These demands created the atmosphere in which the data project was initiated.

3. Scope

The data collection effort as it was envisioned in the Spring of 1974 encompassed all of the existing schools of public health and new schools when accredited. The initial plan for data collection was to develop a statistical form for applicants with appropriate identifying numbers which could be updated throughout the students' training and into the graduates' first one or two work positions after graduation. While this kind of system would have been ideal for accuracy and completeness of information, it would have encroached on the privacy of the student and for this reason the idea was abandoned. The system decided on and described in this report placed the responsibility of data aggregation with each school. The ASPH Data Center served as a central point for the aggregation of school data. The areas of interest for data aggregation included applicants, new students, total

students, graduates, faculty, expenditures, and research. Research data were provided at two points in time during the two contracts, expenditures data three times, and the remaining data annually.

4. Cost of the Project

The initial contract (NO1-AH-44113) was awarded to the ASPH for work to begin July 1, 1974. No work was undertaken until September 1, 1974 when the Project Director arrived. This contract expired March 15, 1977. The second contract (231-[illegible]-0007) was awarded April 18, 1977 and expired March 15, 1980. Including all extensions and modifications, the first contract was awarded $301,505; the second, $387,167. The funds awarded the two projects totaled $688,672 and covered the cost of staff, rent, necessary supplies, telephone, postage, fees for project committee members, travel of staff and committee members, and computer processing of data. While the funds expended by the Government on this project may appear to be large in total, the cost of the entire project must be considered in light of expenditures in time and money by the schools collectively. A conservative estimate places the expenditures of the schools on this project during the five and one-half years at $935,050. This figure is calculated as follows: clerical staff, $7,000 x 21 schools x 5.5 years = $808,000; postage and telephone, $100 x 21 x 5.5 = $11,550; other expense (including professional guidance and administration), $1,000 x 21 x 5.5 = $115,500. Some schools absorbed the work load with staff on hand; 50% hired graduate students and/or clerks to assume the extra work load.

5. Summary of Contract Requirements

The two contracts were very similar in their requirements. The first contract required a system to be developed and initiated which would provide reliable, valid information on applicants, new students, total students, graduates, faculty, expenditures, research, and other activities of schools of public health. In addition to the data requirements, the contract requested the development of definitions and classification of public health workers. The second contract continued all of the areas of data collection. In addition, it required the development of reports on classification and nomenclature of educational programs in schools of public health, on cost of education in schools of public health, and on trends in graduate education with projections to the year 2000.

Because of the technical nature of both projects, the Project Director was provided with funds to establish an Advisory Group (Project Committee). This committee served on request and reviewed all changes initiated in the system and served as the policy-making body for the Data Center. In addition, each Dean was requested to assign a Liaison from the school to serve as focal point to the Project Director. The liaison was the individual who supervised data collection in the school.

6. Utility of Data

The data developed by this contract have been used extensively by the legislative and executive branches of government, organizations interested in specific characteristics of students in schools of public health, and universities interested in exploring the potential of opening new schools.

Some of the specific uses made of the data include: its use in the Annual Report to the Congress as required by P.L. 94-484, Section 793; specific requests by GAO for data on the production of epidemiologists and toxicologists; use by several independent contractors with a need for valid data on the production of health manpower; numerous requests from professionals who needed data for professional papers and speeches; needs of graduate students for information to use in thesis work; and schools of public health to use as management tools. The Bureau of Health Manpower, OMB, and the Congress have used data for preparation of authorizations and appropriations to schools of public health in the Federal budget. Individual schools have made use of the data for comparing their student/faculty ratios to school expenditures and budget preparation. In the absence of verifiable information on manpower needs, the data on manpower production have been used as a weathervane for estimating those needs.

7. Validity and Reliability of Data

Reliability and validity of data produced in the ASPH data collection system have been of concern to ASPH since the inception of the project. In an effort to assure valid data each school was asked to describe the process it used in developing data on applicants, graduates, students, faculty, expenditures, and research. The information obtained during the initial inquiry was revised based on personal visits of Dr. Tom Hall, a Data Center consultant, to the schools. The basic data collection process used by each school included the development of aggregate data reports on applicants, graduates, expenditures, and research. The data were taken from existing records within the school and/or university and verified with departmental records.

Data on students and faculty were developed from forms completed by the individual student or faculty member. Most of the questions on the form requested factual information to be aggregated later by the Data Center for production of data books on the characteristics of the respective group. Even though factual information was sought, in some cases the questions were open to interpretation. Great care was taken in developing the questions and instructions; however, there were obvious cases where some responses demonstrated a lack of attention. For example, one question asked students to list all prior degrees to which 13.8% of the respondents did not list a bachelor's degree. Most schools require a bachelor's degree for admission.

In an attempt to improve responses to certain vital questions in the 1977-1978 and 1978-1979 individual forms, the schools were requested to complete the questions on enrollment status and financial support for students. This procedure improved the data in these two areas, however, because some student information was lacking due to non-response to the individual data forms, there were minor discrepancies between the data on traineeships certified by the schools and that recorded on the student forms.

The procedures used in developing aggregated data and collecting student and faculty data were considered acceptable by most data collection standards. Even though there were some isolated incidents of poor technique, it is believed that the data are a reliable means of describing characteristics of students and faculty in schools of public health and that the aggregated reports did meet statistical tests for accuracy.

8. Project Committee

As noted in the section on contract requirements the Project Committee's role was to serve as the policy-making body for the Data Center. This committee included a representative from the Executive Committee of the Association who interpreted Association policy and served as a direct link to the Deans on all matters pertaining to Data Center work. The Project Committee as a whole met two times per year except for the last year of the project. These meetings were devoted to examination of problems related to data collection instruments, development of new areas of work for the Data Center, and review of special tasks and reports. Special reports required by the Contract were developed by sub-committees drawn from the Project Committee. Reports developed with sub-committees included the nomenclature and classification of educational programs in schools of public health, trends in graduate education in public health, cost of education in schools of public health, and classification of workers in public health.

Members of the committee were selected by the President of the Association and approved by the Project Officer. The criteria for selection was based on the requirements outlined in the contract. Each committee member was expert in his/her field and represented a broad field of knowledge either in graduate education in public health, administration of public health programs and/or schools of public health, biostatistics and computer processing of data, or utilization of public health manpower. The work of this committee was vital to the successful completion of the two contracts.

9. Staffing

The contract provided for three full-time staff: Project Director, Research Assistant, and Administrative Assistant/Secretary plus part-time assistance as needed. The part-time assistance included the services of a biostatistician, a statistical analyst, a statistical clerk, a computer programmer, and two clerk-typists. With the three full-time staff and six part-time staff the full-time equivalent staff is calculated at 5.5 for the entire project.

The Project Director had responsibility for the overall management of the project, liaison with the schools of public health, developing agenda for and chairing meetings of the Project Committee, writing reports, and maintaining liaison with the Government's Project Officer. The Research Assistant assisted with Project Committee meetings, developed codes and coded statistical forms, had liaison with computer processing personnel, responded to inquiries for data, searched data books for appropriate data for specific reports. The Administrative Assistant/Secretary laid out and prepared reports, managed part-time help necessary to report preparation, advised the Project Director on expenditures related to the project, and prepared fiscal documents necessary for reimbursement of the Association by the Government. Part-time staff included a variety of persons such as clerical assistants to aid in preparing reports, statistical assistants at the Computer Center for direct work with the computer personnel, and statistical coders and keypunch operators. All part-time staff were hired at an hourly rate and were paid from project funds. The principal statistical consultant who served as a member of the Project Committee was paid as a consultant.

MAIN TEXT

Data Collection System

1. Organization for Collection of Data

The Association of Schools of Public Health was dependent on each school of public health for data collection. The Deans of the schools of public health appointed individuals to serve as liaisons to the Project Director. Liaisons were persons who have knowledge of the student body, school records, student admission procedures, and programs offered by the school. The functions of the liaisons were to coordinate all project work within the school, raise questions concerning procedural matters that did not fit the pattern of school operation, schedule work to meet deadlines as needed by the project, and assist the Project Director in fine-tuning the system as it developed.

A Project Committee was established to provide technical guidance to the Project Director and the Executive Committee of the Association in the planning and implementing of the data system within the schools. This committee had the responsibility of reviewing and advising on all aspects of the project, such as the project's relations with the Government, identifying problem areas and adjusting the system as it developed, disseminating completed data, revising the data collection instruments as necessary, reviewing problems of the schools in producing certain kinds of raw data, and advising on items that affected the Association's ability to meet the data needs of the Government.

The Executive Committee of the Association, through its Executive Director, had the responsibility for final review and decision on all matters brought to it by the Project Committee and Project Director, setting operating policy for the Project Director, and providing overview of the project staff through the Project Director.

The Project Director interpreted and implemented the data system as required by the contract under the general policy guidance of the Executive Committee, with the advice of the Project Committee and in close liaison with the Project Officer. More specifically he administered staff, facilities, and budget; developed technical aspects of data collection; maintained close liaison with each school of public health; maintained liaison with appropriate units of the Government, served as Chairman of the Project Committee, prepared reports of existing data on request, and participated in meetings with representatives of schools of public health.

2. Preparation of Statistical Forms

Identification of elements for inclusion in the statistical forms was carried out in cooperation with the Government, the schools, and the Project Committee.

After discussions the suggested elements were formulated into specific items for inclusion in the data instruments, and were circulated to the liaison for comments. A composite of all suggested additions, changes, corrections, and deletions were taken to the Project Committee for review and recommendation prior to finalizing the forms for the following year. Technical work was provided by the project staff in developing the forms into usable documents.

3. Collection of Data

After decisions were made on detailed items to be included in the data instruments, they were printed and instructions were written and mailed to each school with deadline dates for completion and return to the Data Center. The reproduction of all forms were paid for by the Association and each school adopted and utilized the forms as if they were produced solely for that school.

As the data system evolved and fewer changes were made in the instruments, the system was adjusted to cut down on the work load at each school and improve the system generally. For example, all faculty were not asked to complete a faculty statistical form annually. Instead new faculty members were asked to complete a form at the time of employment and this form was added to the total on hand. Forms for terminated faculty were extracted. Permanent faculty forms were updated as changes occurred. Each form carried an identification code assigned by the school which provided a means of correcting computer tapes.

There were two types of forms used by the schools in supplying data to the Data Center: forms completed by individuals and aggregate forms. Students and faculty were asked to complete individual forms which were completed during the registration period of the fall term, collected, and forwarded to the Data Center for coding and computer processing. All other data subjects (applicants, graduates, expenditures, research) were prepared from existing school records and forwarded to the Data Center for collating and report preparation. Copies of all forms used in the system are included in the Appendix.

4. Data Processing

a. Student and Faculty Data

Student and faculty statistical forms were the only instruments that required computer processing. As each school submitted its completed forms, the Data Center checked the number of forms in the pack, reviewed the identification system used by the school, and acknowledged receipt of the forms. The process of developing codes for each type (student and faculty) of form was undertaken. In most cases, a one hundred percent sample of all open-end questions was used to determine the code. It should be noted that data on new enrollees were obtained from the student forms. This was accomplished with a question on the date the student entered the school to study in the current degree program. All students entering the school after the date of the previous year's submission of student information were considered new enrollees.

b. Applicants and Graduates

Data on applicants and graduates were obtained from aggregate forms completed by the individual schools. The data from those forms were disaggregated into comparative tables and total tables for all schools. This process was a hand operation performed by the Data Center staff.

c. Expenditure Reports

Expenditure Reports were requested from the schools during the winter for the last complete fiscal year. The most recent report on expenditures covered the 1977-1978 school year. The aggregate expenditure report from each school was further disaggregated by hand into a summary of expenditures for all schools.

d. Research Activities

The Project Committee was asked to review the entire subject of research reporting, construct a list of appropriate research categories, and identify the kinds of information that needed to be obtained on individual research projects in the schools. Report forms on which to record data were developed and were specific to individual research projects. The collating of the information was done by hand.

e. ADP Processing

As noted above, student and faculty forms were the two instruments in the system that required ADP processing. After the forms were coded they were forwarded to the Data Processing Center at the University of North Carolina, and the actual processing was supervised by Dr. Craig Turnbull and his staff. Details of the processing follow.

(1) Coding/Storage Formats

The ASPH student and faculty statistical forms were keypunched directly from the forms which were previously coded. They were punched and completely verified on IBM 129 Card Punch/Verifiers by the staff of the Central Computing and Data Processing Center (CADPAC) of the University of North Carolina School of Public Health. Following completion of the punching, validation procedures were employed to insure that each field contained valid codes. Any suspected errors were detected by comparing the punch-card with the statistical form; incorrect entries were changed by the CADPAC staff and incorrectly coded forms were referred to the consultant liaison for correction. The liaison contacted the Data Center staff for clarification of such cases as necessary. Subsequent to the validity checks a logical edit was performed. Specifications for logical sequences of responses were designed by the liaison. The CADPAC staff produced a computer program which checked each record for logical sequence and compiled a list of the records with errors. The CADPAC staff compared erroneous records with

the statistical forms to correct any mispunches. The liaison then reviewed each incorrect form and record according to the coding rules as stated in the Data Center's coding sheet; any further problems in recoding were referred to the Data Center for resolution. A final validity check was run to insure that all corrections were valid codes. When the edits were complete, the data were stored temporarily on disk at the University of North Carolina Computation Center.

The records were subsequently recoded on disk to meet the specifications of the Data Center. This involved the collapsing of two codes into one for some fields. In this manner the original information as recorded on the statistical forms was preserved on the computer cards, while the combined categories were preserved on the disk for use in the frequencies and cross-tabulations.

The frequency distributions and cross-tabulations were produced on the University of North Carolina Computation Center IBM 360/75 system using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (Norman H. Nie et al, 1975) whenever possible. The packaged program produced a standard format with limited statistics in an economical manner. When the SPSS package could not produce the desired cross-tabulations due to its limitations, the CADPAC staff wrote programs using PL/I to produce results in a format similar to the SPSS output.

(2) Data Specifications and Manner of Storage

The statistical forms were punched onto 80-column computer cards, one card per record. Subsequent to the completion of editing, recording, and the completion of all tables, these card images were stored on computer tape. Data specifications for the tape are as follows: Logical Record Length = 80, Blocksize = 7280, Record Format = Fixed Block. Both the computer tape and a listing of the contents of the tape are available to the Data Center staff.

5. Compilation of Data Books

Data Books in each subject area were compiled from either the computer printouts for student and faculty data or the aggregate forms of all other segments of the system. The development of meaningful tables and Data Books was an area that received considerable study to determine the types of data that are most useful to users, layout of tables, presentation of tables in book form, and dissemination of Data Books and narrative reports.

Summary of Reports Filed

Reports were filed on a regular basis and in a timely manner. It should be noted that each of the subjects included in the statistical reports were completed as individual reports. Reports on new enrollees, total students, and faculty were Data Books 150 or more pages in length.

Reports filed under Contract No. NO1-AH-44113 were:

October 1975	Report on a Survey of Research Activities in U.S. Schools of Public Health
December 1975	Aggregate and Comparative Tables on Applicants, New Enrollments, Total Student Enrollments, Graduates, and Faculty, U.S. Schools of Public Health
December 1976	Expenditure Report (by Program Categories), U.S. Schools of Public Health
December 1976	A Detailed Plan for Sampling Graduates of Schools of Public Health
December 1976	Report on Tuition and Fees, U.S. Schools of Public Health, 1974-1975
December 1976	Statistical Reports on (a) Applicants, (b) New Enrollees, (c) Total Student Enrollments, (d) Graduates, (e) Faculty, U.S. Schools of Public Health, 1975-1976
February 1977	A Report on Classification of Public Health Manpower
March 1977	Final Report (Description of Data System)

Reports filed under Contract No. 231-77-0007 were:

February 1978	Statistical Reports on (a) Applicants, (b) New Enrollees, (c) Total Student Enrollments, (d) Graduates, (e) Faculty, U.S. Schools of Public Health, 1976-1977
April 1978	Report on Reliability and Validity of Data Submitted by Schools of Public Health, 1976-1977
April 1978	Report on Expenditures, U.S. Schools of Public Health, 1976-1977
April 1978	Estimates of Cost of Education in U.S. Schools of Public Health
July 1978	Report of Research Activities in U.S. Schools of Public Health, 1976-1977
October 1978	Statistical Reports on (a) Applicants, (b) New Enrollees, (c) Total Student Enrollments, (d) Graduates, (e) Faculty, U.S. Schools of Public Health, 1977-1978
December 1978	Report on Nomenclature and Classification of Educational Programs in Schools of Public Health

April 1979	Report on Reliability and Validity of Data Produced by Schools of Public Health, 1977-1978 and 1978-1979
April 1979	Report on Expenditures, U.S. Schools of Public Health, 1977-1978
November 1979	Statistical Reports on (a) Applicants, (b) New Enrollees, (c) Total Student Enrollments, (d) Graduates, (e) Faculty, U.S. Schools of Public Health, 1978-1979
January 1980	Expenditures in Schools of Public Health (Combined Report)
February 1980	Trends in Graduate Education in Public Health
February 1980	Final Report, Activities in U.S. Schools of Public Health, 1974-1979

Response Rates

1. Students

Overall the response rate of students to the student statistical forms was considered good, even though one or two schools reported below 50% of the total students enrolled. The following table provides the number of students responding, the number of students enrolled, and the response rate by school by year. The number of students enrolled was provided by each school when it forwarded its completed forms for students. No rate was calculated for 1974-1975 because the data were a composite of aggregate reports from schools and individual statistical forms from schools.

RESPONSE RATES OF STUDENTS TO STUDENT STATISTICAL FORMS
U.S. SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 1975-1979

School	1975-1976			1976-1977			1977-1978			1978-1979		
	Number Students Completing Form	Number Students Enrolled	Rate	Number Students Completing Form	Number Students Enrolled	Rate	Number Students Completing Form	Number Students Enrolled	Rate	Number Students Completing Form	Number Students Enrolled	Rate
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90	90	100.
Berkeley	396	396	100.	505	505	100.	430	430	100.	415	415	100.
UCLA	492	493	99.8	521	521	100.	467	484	96.5	528	528	100.
Columbia	228	291	78.4	327	327	100.	343	343	100.	399	399	100.
Harvard	373	381	97.9	358	361	99.2	414	414	100.	473	473	100.
Hawaii	200	200	100.	268	268	100.	316	316	100.	335	336	99.7
Illinois	108	113	95.6	139	139	100.	139	139	100.	154	154	100.
Johns Hopkins	563	565	99.6	551	551	100.	617	633	97.5	653	653	100.
Loma Linda	237	241	96.3	264	269	98.1	189	223	84.8	323	323	100.
Massachusetts	81	105	77.1	54	86	62.8	55	119	46.2	65	118	55.1
Michigan	694	775	89.5	683	683	100.	561	610	92.0	602	704	85.5
Minnesota	319	477	66.9	283	460	61.5	370	455	81.3	363	508	71.5
North Carolina	457	501	91.2	514	520	98.8	595	595	100.	625	660	94.7
Oklahoma	178	178	100.	172	172	100.	186	186	100.	19	193	100.
Pittsburgh	405	408	99.3	351	408	86.1	457	459	99.6	451	465	97.0
Puerto Rico	220	221	99.5	96	96	100.	122	136	89.7	--	136	00.0
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	64	76	84.2	96	117	82.1
Texas	350	372	94.1	330	365	90.4	379	414	91.5	522	555	94.1
Tulane	295	306	96.4	302	302	100.	338	338	100.	366	366	100.
Washington	207	223	92.8	248	285	87.0	240	242	99.2	281	290	96.9
Yale	194	215	90.2	251	297	84.5	181	229	79.0	172	239	72.0
TOTAL	5997	6461	92.8	6217	6615	94.0	6463	6841	94.4	7106	7722	92.0

NOTE: All data provided in the remainder of the report are based on the number and percentage of students completing the forms.

DEFINITION: A student is defined as a person registered in a School of Public Health in a course for credit or completion of a thesis, doctoral dissertation, or field work experience for which tuition and/or fees are assessed.

2. Faculty

Faculty response rates improved as the data collection process developed. During 1975-1976 there were misinterpretations in the definitions of faculty, full-time faculty, and part-time faculty. By 1976-1977, these misinterpretations were cleared up and the data collection was consistent for the remainder of the project.

While most states have laws which govern data collection in educational institutions, Minnesota has a law which prohibits follow-up with non-respondents on any kind of personal data collection. For this reason the Minnesota School of Public Health had a lower percentage of participation than the other schools. Even with this problem the overall response rate for faculty has remained high.

RESPONSE RATES OF FACULTY TO FACULTY[1] STATISTICAL FORMS
U.S. SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 1975-1979

School	1975-1976[2]			1976-1977			1977-1978			1978-1979[3]		
	Number Faculty Completing Form	Number Faculty Reported	Rate	Number Faculty Completing Form	Number Faculty Reported	Rate	Number Faculty Completing Form	Number Faculty Reported	Rate	Number Faculty Completing Form	Number Faculty Reported	Rate
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21	21	100.
Berkeley	80	80	100.	61	61	100.	62	62	100.	60	60	100.
UCLA	65	65	100.	67	67	100.	64	64	100.	65	65	100.
Columbia	83	85	97.6	88	88	100.	91	91	100.	96	96	100.
Harvard	161	165	97.6	139	139	100.	180	180	100.	184	184	100.
Hawaii	61	62	98.4	44	45	98.0	53	53	100.	46	46	100.
Illinois	66	66	100.	92	92	100.	85	85	100.	96	96	100.
Johns Hopkins	397	399	99.5	380	380	100.	286	286	100.	278	278	100.
Loma Linda	47	47	100.	47	47	100.	46	46	100.	47	47	100.
Massachusetts	20	22	90.9	21	23	91.3	27	27	100.	25	25	100.
Michigan	127	160	79.4	133	133	100.	128	128	100.	130	130	100.
Minnesota	224	320	70.0	92	119	77.3	85	116	73.3	111	151	73.5
North Carolina	205	211	97.2	176	199	88.4	171	171	100.	151	151	100.
Oklahoma	84	88	95.5	34	34	100.	34	34	100.	37	37	100.
Pittsburgh	74	75	98.7	78	78	100.	98	98	100.	100	100	100.
Puerto Rico	75	85	88.2	42	48	87.5	45	45	100.	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	15	100.	20	20	100.
Texas	55	60	91.7	52	57	91.2	61	61	100.	75	75	100.
Tulane	57	68	83.8	59	59	100.	57	57	100.	51	51	100.
Washington	110	118	93.2	104	117	88.9	109	111	98.2	120	122	98.4
Yale	80	92	87.0	43	53	81.1	54	54	100.	50	50	100.
TOTAL	2071	2268	91.3	1752	1839	95.3	1751	1784	98.2	1763	1805	97.7

1/ Definition of Faculty Member = A person who holds an academic title or rank in the School of Public Health, has teaching and/or administrative responsibilities, and is paid in full or in part by the School.

Full-time Faculty = A faculty member who is employed and paid by the School of Public Health for a minimum of eighty percent of the average working week.

Part-time Faculty = A faculty member who is employed and paid by the School of Public Health for less than eighty percent of the average working week.

2/ Several schools misinterpreted the definitions and included visiting lecturers, adjunct faculty, and consultants with faculty titles.

3/ Total faculty at schools not taken. The schools updated the faculty forms from the previous year. For purposes of estimating total faculty the percentages of faculty reporting during 1977-1978 were used.

Summary of Data and Information Produced

1. Applicants

a. Special Notes

Data on applicants were provided by each school on aggregate forms. These forms were forwarded to the Data Center for completion into summary reports. There were several difficulties experienced in developing consistent data in this area: there was no mechanism for sorting out persons who had applied to more than one school; the definition of applicant varied among schools (for purposes of this study an applicant was considered to be a person who had fulfilled all requirements of the school for filing a completed application, one that was ready for review by the Admissions Committee); and the applicants who were counted included all those who applied for admission to a given degree program between November 1 and the beginning of the next fall term. The data included in the detailed and summary reports reflect the best possible counts that can be obtained from large volumes of school records.

The terms "aplicants" and "applications" are used in this report. Applicants is used to describe those persons applying to an individual school for admission. Applications is used to describe the total of those requests for admission to all schools collectively.

Please note data are not provided on the racial/ethnic status of applicants because state and federal laws prohibit its inclusion on applications for admission to educational institutions.

b. Arrangement of Data

Table 1. Sex by U.S. and Foreign Applicants by School

This table is provided to demonstrate participation by school. The percentage of males applying for admission is 45.2%, which is 3.2% fewer than females. Individual schools who have a smaller percentage of female applicants than male applicants are: Alabama, Harvard, Illinois, Loma Linda, Oklahoma, Pittsburgh, South Carolina, Tulane, Washington.

1978-1979 APPLICATIONS
U.S. SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

TABLE 1. SEX BY U.S. AND FOREIGN APPLICANTS BY SCHOOL

SEX - U.S.	ALA	BERK	UCLA	COL	HARV	HAW	ILL	J.H.	L.L.	MASS	MICH	MINN	N.C.	OKLA	PITT	P.R.	S.C.	TEX	TUL	WASH	YALE	TOTAL
Male	24	409	361	297	404	113	156	463	85	102	458		575	111	372		55	217	210	231	157	4,800
Female	17	551	477	515	388	189	206	535	74	196	561		731	76	304		45	308	224	166	212	5,775
Unknown													2									2
Subtotal	41	960	838	812	792	302	362	998	159	298	1019		1308	187	676		100	525	434	397	369	10,577
SEX - FOREIGN																						
Male	3	77	51	34	103	20	7	195	55	7	56		92	58	68		10	65	104	42	33	1,080
Female	2	47	41	21	52	21	2	82	31	5	37		64	11	25		1	28	8	11	23	512
Unknown											1				13							14
Subtotal	5	124	92	55	155	41	9	277	86	12	94		156	69	106		11	93	112	53	56	1,606
SEX - UNKNOWN																						
Male																						1
Female								1														816
Unknown								16				** 800										817
Subtotal								17				800										
SEX - TOTAL																						
Male	27	486	412	331	507	133	163	658	140	109	514		667	169	440		65	282	314	273	190	5,880
Female	19	598	518	536	440	210	208	618	105	201	598		795	87	329		46	336	232	177	235	6,288
Unknown								16			1	** 800	2		13							832
TOTAL	46	1084	930	867	947	343	371	1292	245	310	1113	800	1464	256	782		111	618	546	450	425	13,000

* No data provided.

** Provided estimate of total applicants only.

c. Summary Characteristics of Applications

In addition to showing trends over the five-year period there are some items that should be noted.

- The percentage of foreign applications has remained steady at about 12% of all applications.
- Foreign male applications have consistently outnumbered female applications with an average of 68% for males and 32% for females.
- The distribution of applications by desired program of study has remained remarkably constant.
- U.S. applications for hospital administration declined by 4.7% between Fall 1976 and Fall 1978, and more nearly equals the percentage of applications during Fall 1975.
- The percentage of foreign applications seeking course work in population studies has declined by approximately 6%.
- The percentage of U.S. physician applications has remained fairly constant at 3% to 4%; the lowest percentage occurring in 1975-1976 (2.8%).
- The percentage of foreign physician applications (around 20%) was much higher than U.S. physician applications.
- All applications for health sciences and biological sciences have shown an increase over the five-year period.
- 50% or more of the applications come from students desiring an MPH degree (58% in 1978-1979).
- The percentage of U.S. males applying to Schools of Public Health has declined from 53.5% to 45.4%. U.S. Females show an upswing from 43.6% to 54.6%.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Citizenship										
U.S.	8,744	88.2	9,382	87.0	10,771	87.6	10,891	88.4	10,577	81.4
Foreign	1,162	11.7	1,170	10.9	1,436	11.7	1,395	11.3	1,606	12.3
Unknown	10	0.1	228	2.1	85	.7	40	0.3	817	6.3
TOTAL	9,916	100.0	10,780	100.0	12,292	100.0	12,326	100.0	13,000	100.0
Sex - U.S.										
Male	4,682	53.5	4,635	49.4	4,907	45.6	4,933	45.3	4,800	45.4
Female	3,812	43.6	4,067	43.4	5,076	47.1	5,202	47.7	5,775	54.6
Unknown	250	2.9	680	7.2	788	7.3	756	7.0	2	--
TOTAL	8,744	100.0	9,382	100.0	10,771	100.0	10,891	100.0	10,577	100.0
Sex - Foreign										
Male	735	63.3	756	64.6	986	68.7	976	70.0	1,080	67.2
Female	343	29.5	398	34.0	446	31.1	409	29.3	512	31.9
Unknown	84	7.2	16	1.4	4	0.2	10	0.7	14	0.9
TOTAL	1,162	100.0	1,170	100.0	1,436	100.0	1,395	100.0	1,606	100.0
Age - U.S.										
Under 20			16	0.2	69	0.6	101	0.9	13	0.1
20 - 24	2,284 1/	26.1	3,984	42.5	5,072	47.1	4,682	43.0	4,015	38.0
25 - 29	2,387	27.3	3,032	32.3	2,613	24.3	3,461	31.8	3,228	30.5
30 - 34	1,003	11.5	1,214	12.9	1,012	9.4	1,439	13.2	1,562	14.8
35 - 39	426	4.9	448	4.8	407	3.8	590	5.4	603	5.7
40 - 44	232	2.6	249	2.6	236	2.2	283	2.6	264	2.5
45 - 49	157	1.8	181	1.9	127	1.2	181	1.7	156	1.5
50 and over	125	1.4	128	1.4	101	0.9	109	1.0	121	1.1
Unknown	2,130	24.4	130	1.4	1,134	10.5	45	0.4	615	5.8
TOTAL	8,744	100.0	9,382	100.0	10,771	100.0	10,891	100.0	10,577	100.0
Program of Study - U.S.										
Behavioral/Social Sciences	95	1.1	157	1.7	188	1.7	298	2.7	291	2.8
Biomedical Laboratory Sciences			196	2.1	308	2.9	293	2.7	207	2.0
Biostatistics	333	3.8	338	3.6	414	3.8	389	3.6	365	3.4
Dental Public Health	57	0.6	49	0.5	38	0.4	54	0.5	26	0.2
Environmental Health	944	10.8	907	9.7	1,037	9.6	1,347	12.4	1,284	12.1
Epidemiology	652	7.5	954	10.2	1,245	11.6	1,323	12.1	1,161	11.0

1/ Includes all applicants under age 25.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Program of Study - U.S. - Continued										
Gerontology			21	0.2	16	0.1	43	0.4	33	0.3
Health Administration	2,967	33.9	2,899	30.9	2,857	26.5	2,557	23.6	2,933	27.8
Health Planning					107	1.0	433	4.0	266	2.5
Health Policy Analysis and Planning					332	3.1	240	2.2	305	2.9
Hospital Administration			466	5.0	1,009	9.4	746	6.8	499	4.7
International Health			89	0.9	101	0.9	170	1.6	161	1.5
Maternal and Child Health	334	3.8	314	3.3	333	3.1	347	3.2	339	3.2
Mental Health	123	1.4	129	1.4	140	1.3	229	2.1	106	1.0
Nutrition	393	4.5	440	4.7	506	4.7	486	4.4	546	5.2
Occupational Health	56	0.6	125	1.3	124	1.2	193	1.8	196	1.8
Population Studies	249	2.8	325	3.5	439	4.0	343	3.1	357	3.4
Public Health Education	652	7.5	680	7.2	707	6.6	624	5.7	672	6.4
Public Health Nursing	267	3.1	156	1.7	148	1.4	220	2.0	102	1.0
Public Health Social Work			16	0.2			23	0.2	75	0.7
General Public Health							249	2.3		
Other	1,274	14.6	309	3.3	712	6.6	174	1.6	112	1.0
Unknown	348	4.0	812	8.6	10	0.1	110	1.0	540	5.1
TOTAL	8,744	100.0	9,382	100.0	10,771	100.0	10,891	100.0	10,581[1]	100.0
Program of Study - Foreign										
Behavioral/Social Sciences	13	1.1	12	1.0	21	1.5	20	1.4	16	1.0
Biomedical Laboratory Sciences			49	4.2	58	4.0	58	4.2	44	2.7
Biostatistics	116	10.0	87	7.4	93	6.5	101	7.2	99	6.2
Dental Public Health	7	0.6	13	1.1	7	0.5	7	0.5	10	0.6
Environmental Health	121	10.4	106	9.1	177	12.3	177	12.7	204	12.7
Epidemiology	116	10.0	134	11.5	227	15.8	240	17.3	261	16.3
Gerontology							2	0.1	2	0.1
Health Administration	201	17.3	153	13.1	231	16.2	211	15.2	237	14.8
Health Planning			3	0.2	9	0.6	34	2.4	37	2.3
Health Policy Analysis and Planning					11	0.8	11	0.8	15	0.9
Hospital Administration			6	0.5	28	1.9	47	3.4	40	2.5
International Health			33	2.8	56	3.9	62	4.4	44	2.7
Maternal and Child Health	78	6.7	51	4.3	114	7.9	78	5.6	121	7.5

[1] There are a total of 10,577 U.S. applicants; four of these double-majored.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Program of Study - Foreign - Continued										
Mental Health	5	0.4	5	0.4	9	0.6	11	0.8	10	0.6
Nutrition	65	5.6	63	5.4	75	5.2	59	4.2	75	4.7
Occupational Health	7	0.6	30	2.6	14	1.0	33	2.4	29	1.8
Population Studies	133	11.5	146	12.5	127	8.8	88	6.3	91	5.7
Public Health Education	69	5.9	61	5.2	63	4.4	54	3.9	76	4.7
Public Health Nursing	14	1.2	9	0.8	4	0.3	9	0.6	13	0.8
Public Health Social Work			1	0.1					2	0.1
General Public Health							42	3.0		
Other	165	14.2	27	2.3	106	7.4	16	1.1	24	1.5
Unknown	52	4.5	181	15.5	6	0.4	35	2.5	157	9.8
TOTAL	1,162	100.0	1,170	100.0	1,436	100.0	1,395	100.0	1,607[1]	100.0
Professional Category - U.S.										
Audiologist							11		4	
Dental Hygienist	31		20		63		52		48	
Dentist	79		79		70		81		79	
Dietitian			37		73		92		101	
Epidemiologist			22		30		41		40	
Nurse	500	5.7	510	5.4	728	6.8	861	8.0	786	7.4
Nutritionist	62[2]		48		54		94		71	
Occupational Therapist	11		27		24		30		12	
Optometrist	11		10		11		8		11	
Pharmacist	48		35		43		51		61	
Physical Therapist	25		44		46		60		44	
Physician	310	3.5	260	2.8	340	3.2	447	4.1	404	3.8
Podiatrist	1		1		7		1		12	
Radiation Therapist							1		5	
Rehabilitation Therapist			10		14		21		21	
Respiratory Therapist							6		6	
Speech Therapist							5		2	
Veterinarian	42		42		44		51		22	

NOTE: Professional categories for U.S. and foreign citizens do not show percentages if under 1% on pages 22 through 26.

[1] There are a total of 1,606 foreign applicants, one of these double-majored. [2] Includes dietitian.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Professional Category - U.S. - Continued										
Bacteriologist	94[1]	1.1	35		37		23		39	
Biologist	62[2]		117	1.2	194	1.8	286	2.6	311	2.9
Entomologist							6		4	
Laboratory Scientist			165	1.8	210	1.9	263	2.4	200	1.9
Microbiologist							96		29	
Parasitologist			1		3		5		6	
Physiologist	19		7		18		12		7	
Virologist							4		7	
Zoologist			7		11		33		30	
Medical Technologist			61				27		107	1.0
Accountant	12		33		27		41		15	
Biostatistician			17		14		29		62	
Demographer							4		1	
Mathematician			22		25		35		23	
Statistician	55[3]		19		32		38		41	
Biochemist			6		21		45		64	
Chemist	48[4]		48		61		88		66	
Toxicologist			1		2		9		6	
Computer Programmer/Data Processor							29		9	
Information Systems Specialist			22		27		13		11	
Librarian	7		9		20		24		18	
Medical Records Administrator	16		8		21		20		7	
Health Physicist			6		12		33		14	
Physicist	30[5]		14		13		10		14	
Anthropologist			16		16		48		75	
Psychologist	53[6]		86		60		109	1.0	101	
Social Worker	101	1.2	111	1.2	187	1.7	272	2.5	185	1.7
Sociologist			28		70		87		40	

1/ Includes Laboratory Scientists and Parasitologists.

2/ Includes Entomologists and Zoologists.

3/ Includes Mathematicians.

4/ Includes Biochemists and Toxicologists.

5/ Includes Health Physicists.

6/ Includes Sociologists and Anthropologists.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Professional Category - U.S. - Continued										
Architect	3		9		3		11		2	
Engineer	85		54		74		91		49	
Environmental Scientist			26		65		85		120	1.1
Industrial Hygienist	15		21		18		68		73	
Sanitarian	88	1.0	111	1.2	87		107		118	1.1
Administrator	292[1]	3.3	370	3.9	302	2.8	311	2.8	275	2.6
Economist	6		20		15		20		14	
Health Planner					119	1.1	40		47	
Health Services Administrator			105	1.1	122	1.1	126	1.1	143	1.4
Hospital Administrator			64		99		151	1.4	72	
Lawyer	37		15		40		48		25	
Planner							27		6	
Educator	363[2]	4.1	374	4.0	474	4.4	522	4.8	315	3.0
Health Educator			85		235	2.2	158	1.4	218	2.1
Clergyman	33		27		43		57		15	
Historian			9		6		9		8	
Journalist	6		16		15		20		11	
Political Scientist							19		1	
Student			1,611	17.2			1,659	15.2		
Other	2,655	30.3	1,002	10.7	4,324	40.1	1,090	10.0	3,348	31.7
Unknown	3,548	40.5	3,479	37.1	2,102	19.5	2,670	24.5	2,491	23.6
TOTAL	8,750[3]		9,382		10,771		10,891		10,577	
Professional Category - Foreign										
Dental Hygienist					1					
Dentist	15	1.3	25	2.1	29	2.0	23	1.6	26	1.6
Dietitian			8		9		14	1.0	13	
Epidemiologist					3		3		7	
Nurse	30	2.6	40	3.4	67	4.7	60	4.3	78	4.9
Nutritionist	8[4]		10		7		11		15	
Occupational Therapist	1		1		1					
Optometrist			1				2		1	
Pharmacist	8		11		13		31	2.2	24	1.5

[1] Includes Hospital Administrators. [2] Includes Teachers and Health Educators. [3] Includes double counting.

[4] Includes dietitians.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Professional Category - Foreign - Con't.										
Physical Therapist	2		5		1		2		3	
Physician	231	19.9	216	18.5	309	21.5	337	24.1	373	23.2
Podiatrist									2	
Radiation Therapist							2		2	
Rehabilitation Therapist					1					
Respiratory Therapist									3	
Veterinarian	16	1.4	14	1.2	16	1.1	18	1.3	5	
Bacteriologist	11[1]		11		17	1.2	6		7	
Biologist	6[2]		10		15	1.0	30	2.2	33	2.1
Entomologist							2		2	
Laboratory Scientist			23	2.0	13		13		19	1.2
Microbiologist							12		2	
Parasitologist			1				2		5	
Physiologist	1		2						1	
Virologist							1		1	
Zoologist									2	
Medical Technologist			10						16	
Accountant	2		2		3		1		3	
Biostatistician			6		2		6		28	1.7
Demographer							3			
Mathematician			18	1.5	13		14	1.0	6	
Statistician	36[3]	3.1	9		15	1.0	23	1.6	11	
Biochemist			3		6		11		6	
Chemist	11[4]		13	1.1	5		12		4	
Toxicologist							1			
Computer Programmer/Data Processor							2		1	
Information Systems Specialist					1		1			
Librarian					1		1			
Medical Records Administrator	2						2		1	
Health Physicist			2		2		1		9	
Physicist	5[5]		7		3		7		5	

1 Includes Laboratory Scientists and Parasitologists.

2 Includes Entomologists and Zoologists.

3 Includes Mathematicians.

4 Includes Dietitians.

5 Includes Health Physicists.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Professional Category - Foreign - Con't.										
Anthropologist							1		9	
Psychologist	20	1.7	11		4		6		7	
Social Worker	6		8		12		15	1.1	4	
Sociologist			2		15	1.0	6		2	
Architect	2		3		2		1			
Engineer	19	1.6	9		14		12		19	1.2
Environmental Scientist			4		6		6		17	1.1
Industrial Hygienist	1		5		4		5		5	
Sanitarian	12	1.0	6		5		6		16	
Administrator	30[1]	2.6	37	3.2	21	1.5	28	2.0	28	1.7
Economist	2		6		6		6		6	
Health Planner					1		5		4	
Health Services Administrator			1		12		8		19	1.2
Hospital Administrator			4		11		15	1.1	17	1.1
Lawyer	2		5				2			
Planner					1		2		1	
Educator	54[2]	4.6	88	7.5	90	6.3	79	5.7	47	2.9
Health Educator			15	1.3	31	2.1	11		32	2.0
Clergyman	8		6		15	1.0	5		10	
Historian			1				3			
Student			140	12.0			146	10.5		
Other	258	22.2	41	3.5	373	26.0	111	8.0	353	22.0
Unknown	363	31.2	330	28.2	260	18.1	262	18.8	296	18.4
TOTAL	1,162		1,170		1,436		1,395		1,606	
Professional Category - U.S.										
Health Sciences	1,120	12.8	1,145	12.2	1,547	14.4	1,913	17.6	1,729	16.4
Biological Sciences	175	2.0	393	4.2	473	4.4	755	6.9	740	7.0
Mathematical/Statistical Sciences	67	0.8	91	1.0	98	0.9	147	1.4	147	1.4
Chemical Sciences	48	0.5	55	0.6	84	0.8	142	1.3	136	1.3
Information Systems/Data Management	23	0.3	39	0.4	68	0.6	86	0.8	45	0.4
Physical Sciences	30	0.3	20	0.2	25	0.2	43	0.4	28	0.3
Social and Behavioral Sciences	154	1.8	241	2.6	333	3.1	516	4.7	401	3.8

[1] Includes Hospital Administrators. [2] Includes Teachers and Health Educators.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Professional Category - U.S. - Continued										
Environmental Sciences	191	2.2	221	2.3	247	2.3	362	3.3	362	3.4
Administration and Planning	337	3.9	574	6.1	697	6.5	723	6.6	582	5.5
Education/Health Education	363	4.1	459	4.9	709	6.6	680	6.3	533	5.0
Other/Unknown	6,242	71.3	6,144	65.5	6,490	60.2	5,524	50.7	5,874	55.5
TOTAL	8,750[1]	100.0	9,382	100.0	10,771	100.0	10,891	100.0	10,577	100.0
Professional Category - Foreign										
Health Sciences	311	26.8	331	28.3	457	31.8	503	36.1	552	34.4
Biological Sciences	18	1.5	57	4.9	45	3.1	66	4.7	88	5.5
Mathematical/Statistical Sciences	38	3.3	35	3.0	33	2.3	47	3.4	48	3.0
Chemical Sciences	11	1.0	16	1.3	11	0.8	24	1.7	10	0.6
Information Systems/Data Management	2	0.2			2	0.1	6	0.4	2	0.1
Physical Sciences	5	0.4	9	0.8	5	0.4	8	0.6	14	0.9
Social and Behavioral Sciences	26	2.2	21	1.8	31	2.2	28	2.0	22	1.4
Environmental Sciences	34	2.9	27	2.3	31	2.2	30	2.1	57	3.5
Administration and Planning	34	2.9	53	4.5	52	3.6	66	4.7	75	4.7
Education/Health Education	54	4.7	103	8.8	121	8.4	90	6.5	79	4.9
Other/Unknown	629	54.1	518	44.3	648	45.1	527	37.8	659	41.0
TOTAL	1,162	100.0	1,170	100.0	1,436	100.0	1,395	100.0	1,606	100.0
Degree Sought - U.S.										
Bachelors	328	3.7	154	1.6	116	1.1	107	1.0	54	0.5
M.P.H.	4,281	49.0	4,787	51.0	5,626	52.2	5,162	47.4	6,214	58.4
M.S.P.H.	312	3.6	517	5.5	345	3.2	310	2.8	461	4.3
Other Masters	1,918	20.8	2,331	24.8	3,119	29.0	4,080	37.5	2,520	23.7
Dr.P.H.	244[2]	2.8	296	3.2	407	3.8	320	2.9	495	4.7
Ph.D.	166	1.9	336	3.6	308	2.9	361	3.3	363	3.4
Other Doctorate	103	1.2	148	1.6	174	1.6	276	2.5	225	2.1
Post Doctoral	19	0.2	19	0.2	52	0.5	41	0.4	44	0.4
Special Student	184[3]	2.1	177	1.9	175	1.6	137	1.3	201	1.9
Other	19	0.2			301	2.8	10	0.1	58	0.6
Unknown	1,270	14.5	617	6.6	148	1.3	85	0.8		
TOTAL	8,744	100.0	9,382	100.0	10,771	100.0	10,891	100.0	10,635[4]	100.0

1/ Includes double counting.

2/ Includes DPH candidates.

3/ Includes "undecided" applicants.

4/ Includes 54 bachelor applicants and four applicants who double-majored.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Degree Sought - Foreign										
Bachelors	14	1.2	6	0.5	2	0.1	30	2.2	4	0.3
MPH	546	47.0	550	47.0	728	50.7	699	50.1	877	54.4
MSPH	37	3.2	42	3.6	60	4.2	25	1.8	71	4.4
Other Masters	226	19.4	225	19.2	303	21.1	362	26.0	313	19.4
DrPH	59	5.1	78	6.7	124	8.6	75	5.4	115	7.1
PhD	50	4.3	70	6.0	67	4.7	87	6.2	100	6.2
Other Doctorate	39	3.4	67	5.7	62	4.3	74	5.3	64	4.0
Post Doctoral	7	0.6	9	0.8	22	1.5	7	0.5	14	0.9
Special Student	5	0.4	40	3.4	23	1.6	24	1.7	48	3.0
Other	39	3.4	7	0.6	17	1.2	2	0.1	5	0.3
Unknown	140	12.0	76	6.5	28	2.0	10	0.7		
TOTAL	1,162	100.0	1,170	100.0	1,436	100.0	1,395	100.0	1,611[1]	100.0

[1] Includes four bachelor applicants and one applicant who double-majored.

2. New Enrollments

a. Special Notes

The data in this report represent an overall response rate of 94% of the total student body; however, the response rate for new enrollments is not known but is expected to be greater than 94%. While 94% is a good response rate, two schools contributed more than any others to lower this response rate. Puerto Rico did not provide any student data for the 1978-1979 school year, which resulted in slightly fewer Hispanics in the total than might have been recorded. Massachusetts had less than 50% of its students responding.

A student is defined as a person registered in a School of Public Health in a course for credit or for completion of a thesis, doctoral dissertation, or field work experience for which tuition and/or fees are assessed. A new enrollee is a student who shows an enrollment date after November 1 of the previous year in which the student survey was taken. Example: Students counted as new enrollees in the 1978-1979 data were all students who had started school in their current degree program after November 1, 1977.

b. Arrangement of Data

Table 2-6 are composite tables of all schools and provide cross-tabulations of U.S. citizens by sex, race, and year. Table 2 provides totals for all schools during the four-year period, from 1975-1976 through 1978-1979. Tables 3-6 give annual breakdowns for all schools combined beginning with 1975-1976 and ending with 1978-1979. Table 7 is a summary table of new students by school by year.

Table 2. Sex by Race - All Years Combined

During the four academic years 12,149 new students completed a form for processing by the ASPH Data Center: 46.6% were males, 53.1% were females. In the aggregate, minorities represented 17.4% of new enrollees, 1.9% were of unknown race, and 80.7% were white. There were 4.4% more minority females than there were minority males.

Tables 3-6. U.S. Citizens by Sex by Race, 1975-1976 through 1978-1979

Over the four-year period covered by this report the Schools of Public Health increased U.S. new enrollments by 18.1%. The increase in enrollments was between 3%-5% the first three years, but jumped to 9.3% during 1978-1979. If Puerto Rico had the same number of new enrollments for 1978-1979 as it did for 1977-1978 the increase would have been 11.6%. Minority new enrollments have been steady over the past four years: 1975-1976 = 17.6%, 1976-1977 = 18.4%, 1977-1978 = 16.9%, 1978-1979 = 16.8%. If Puerto Rico had reported for 1978-1979 it may have increased minority new enrollments to 18.8% for that year. The percentage of females increased over the years from 50.1% to 56.8% with the greatest increase occurring in 1978-1979.

U. S. SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH
SEX AND RACE OF U. S. CITIZENS - NEW ENROLLMENTS
1975-1976 THROUGH 1978-1979

TABLE 2. SEX BY RACE - ALL YEARS COMBINED

SEX	AM IND	HAWAIIAN	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	UNKNOWN	ROW TOTAL
MALE	78	7	241	323	255	4650	117	5666
								46.6
FEMALE	88	14	292	498	314	5132	113	6451
								53.1
UNKNOWN	0	1	1	5	1	23	1	32
								0.3
COLUMN TOTAL	161	22	534	826	570	9805	231	12149
	1.3	0.2	4.4	6.8	4.7	80.7	1.9	100.0

U. S. SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH
SEX AND RACE OF U. S. CITIZENS - NEW ENROLLMENTS
1975-1976 THROUGH 1978-1979

TABLE 3. SEX BY RACE - 1975-1976

SEX	AM IND	HAWAIIAN	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	UNKNOWN	ROW TOTAL
MALE	22	0	44	74	69	1161	37	1407
								49.9
FEMALE	14	2	66	116	90	1082	41	1411
								50.1
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
								0.0
COLUMN TOTAL	36	2	110	190	159	2244	78	2819
	1.3	0.1	3.9	6.7	5.6	79.6	2.8	100.0

TABLE 4. SEX BY RACE - 1976-1977

SEX	AM IND	HAWAIIAN	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	UNKNOWN	ROW TOTAL
MALE	17	3	67	84	71	1150	22	1414
								47.8
FEMALE	25	2	64	128	80	1215	17	1531
								51.8
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	11
								0.4
COLUMN TOTAL	42	5	131	215	151	2373	39	2956
	1.4	0.2	4.4	7.3	5.1	80.3	1.3	100.0

TABLE 5. SEX BY RACE - 1977-1978

SEX	AM IND	HAWAIIAN	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	UNKNOWN	ROW TOTAL
MALE	21	2	54	78	70	1165	26	1416
								46.5
FEMALE	22	5	80	92	87	1304	29	1619
								53.2
UNKNOWN	0	1	0	0	1	7	1	10
								0.3
COLUMN TOTAL	43	8	134	170	158	2476	56	3045
	1.4	0.3	4.4	5.6	5.2	81.3	1.8	100.0

TABLE 6. SEX BY RACE - 1978-1979

SEX	AM IND	HAWAIIAN	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	UNKNOWN	ROW TOTAL
MALE	13	2	76	87	45	1174	32	1429
								42.9
FEMALE	27	5	82	162	57	1531	26	1890
								56.8
UNKNOWN	0	0	1	2	0	7	0	10
								0.3
COLUMN TOTAL	40	7	159	251	102	2712	58	3329
	1.2	0.2	4.8	7.5	3.1	81.5	1.7	100.0

Table 7. Number and Percentage of New Enrollments, U.S. and Foreign Citizens, by School by Year

Over the five-year period all schools enrolled 16,167 new students. Except for the academic year 1975-1976 there was a small but progressive increase in the number of new students. Two new schools, Alabama and South Carolina, were added within these five years. Puerto Rico did not report during academic years 1974-1975 and 1978-1979.

Those schools with 8% or more of the new enrollments over the five-year period were Michigan - 9.8%, Johns Hopkins - 8.7%, North Carolina - 8.7%, and Berkeley - 8.0%.

Table 7. Number and Percentage of New Enrollments, U.S. and Foreign Citizens, by School by Year

SCHOOL	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	1.0	36	0.2
Berkeley	269	9.0	230	8.5	315	9.5	226	6.6	254	6.8	1,294	8.0
UCLA	223	7.5	186	6.9	286	8.6	253	7.4	274	7.3	1,222	7.5
Columbia	68	2.3	139	5.1	180	5.4	169	4.9	226	6.1	782	4.8
Harvard	213	7.1	186	6.9	216	6.5	255	7.4	260	7.0	1,130	7.0
Hawaii	110	3.7	106	3.9	159	4.8	174	5.1	181	4.8	730	4.5
Illinois	68	2.3	68	2.5	108	3.3	92	2.7	96	2.6	432	2.7
Johns Hopkins	267	9.0	241	8.9	281	8.5	300	8.8	311	8.3	1,400	8.7
Loma Linda	78	2.6	97	3.6	145	4.4	84	2.5	143	3.8	547	3.4
Massachusetts	20	0.7	35	1.3	33	1.0	29	0.8	40	1.1	157	1.0
Michigan	354	11.9	309	11.4	306	9.2	267	7.8	344	9.2	1,580	9.8
Minnesota	265	8.9	142	5.2	170	5.1	209	6.1	245	6.6	1,031	6.4
North Carolina	291	9.8	191	7.1	266	8.0	339	9.9	321	8.6	1,408	8.7
Oklahoma	85	2.9	43	1.6	75	2.3	82	2.4	82	2.2	367	2.3
Pittsburgh	205	6.9	151	5.6	113	3.4	236	6.9	193	5.2	898	5.5
Puerto Rico	--	--	113	4.2	96	2.9	77	2.2	--	--	286	1.8
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	46	1.3	63	1.7	109	0.7
Texas	180	6.0	151	5.6	155	4.7	191	5.6	287	7.7	964	6.0
Tulane	124	4.2	170	6.3	191	5.8	210	6.1	187	5.0	982	5.4
Washington	81	2.7	51	1.9	114	3.4	101	2.9	110	2.9	457	2.8
Yale	79	2.6	99	3.7	108	3.3	87	2.5	82	2.2	455	2.3
TOTAL	2980	100.	2708	100.	3317	100.	3427	100.	3735	100.	16,167	100.

c. Summary Characteristics of New Enrollments

The basic characteristics of new students closely parallel those of applicants. Some items of interest are:

- The percentage of female new students has increased from 40.2% to 53.9% between 1975-1976 and 1978-1979. The academic year 1974-1975 was not used as a base point because of the large percentage of unknowns.

- During the last four years the percentage of minority students, including foreign, has ranged from 21.4% to 23.7%.

- The percentage of foreign new students has been steady at approximately 11% each year.

- During the last four years the percentage of students enrolling for full-time study decreased 4.3%.

- Since 1975-1976 new students selecting the MPH degree have decreased by 3.9%, but the MPH still remains by far the most popular degree (55% in 1978-1979). Those selecting a doctorate increased by approximately 5.5% (11.7% selected a doctorate in 1978-1979).

- During the three years data were taken on type of employing agency the combined percentage of students having worked in federal, state, and local agencies has decreased by 13.5%. Increases occurred in voluntary agencies and universities.

- Since 1974-1975 new students with prior professional backgrounds in Health Sciences and Biological Sciences have been on the increase. Others have shown some increases but not as great as these two.

- Traineeships, fellowships, and grants supported 7.8% more new students in 1978-1979 than in 1976-1977. Loans as a financing mechanism have increased by 4.9%. The types of assistance showing decreases were veterans benefits and family assistance.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW ENROLLMENTS

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex										
Male	1,330	44.7	1,376	50.8	1,659	50.0	1,692	49.4	1,710	45.8
Female	1,199	40.2	1,332	49.2	1,646	49.6	1,723	50.3	2,012	53.9
Unknown	451	15.1			12	0.4	12	0.3	13	0.3
TOTAL	2,980	100.0	2,708	100.0	3,317	100.0	3,427	100.0	3,735	100.0
Race										
American Indian/Alaskan Native	37	1.4	27	1.0	42	1.3	43	1.3	40	1.1
Hawaiian			2	0.1	6	0.2	8	0.2	7	0.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	97	3.7	180	6.6	270	8.1	251	7.3	317	8.5
Black	179	6.9	198	7.3	270	8.1	241	7.0	328	8.8
Hispanic	43	1.7	192	7.1	199	6.0	190	5.6	139	3.7
White	1,910	73.6	2,002	73.9	2,486	75.0	2,612	76.2	2,827	75.7
Unknown	330	12.7	107[1]	4.0	44	1.3	82	2.4	77	2.1
TOTAL	2,596[2]	100.0	2,708	100.0	3,317	100.0	3,427	100.0	3,735	100.0
Citizenship										
U.S.	2,596	87.1	2,406	88.8	2,956	89.1	3,047	88.9	3,329	89.1
Foreign	325	10.9	293	10.8	353	10.7	372	10.9	396	10.6
Unknown	59	2.0	9	0.3	8	0.2	8	0.2	10	0.3
TOTAL	2,980	100.0	2,708	100.0	3,317	100.0	3,427	100.0	3,735	100.0
Enrollment Status										
Full-time	2,254	75.6	2,347	86.7	2,816	84.9	2,895	84.5	3,078	82.4
Part-time	442	14.8	273	10.1	328	9.9	471	13.7	478	12.8
Unknown	284	9.5	88	3.2	173	5.2	61	1.8	179	4.8
TOTAL	2,980	100.0	2,708	100.0	3,317	100.0	3,427	100.0	3,735	100.0
Current Degree Program										
Bachelors	54	1.8	40	1.5	48	1.4	37	1.1	25	0.7
MPH	1,677	56.3	1,605	59.3	1,853	55.9	1,952	57.0	2,071	55.4
MSPH	159	5.3	318	11.8	403	12.2	217	6.3	275	7.4
Other Masters	306	10.3	410	15.1	474	14.3	707	20.6	758	20.3
DrPH	84[3]	2.8	59	2.2	110	3.3	123	3.6	153	4.1
PhD	103	3.5	83	3.1	170	5.1	169	4.9	181	4.9
Other Doctorate	30	1.0	23	0.8	61	1.8	85	2.5	101	2.7
Special Student	126[4]	4.2	134	4.9	111	3.4	81	2.4	84	2.2

1/ Includes "others." 2/ Includes U.S. citizens only. 3/ Includes DPH candidates. 4/ Includes "undecided."

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW ENROLLMENTS

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Current Degree Program - Continued										
Other	35	1.2	31	1.1	76	2.3	34	1.0	39	1.0
Unknown	406	13.6	5	0.2	11	0.3	22	0.6	48	1.3
TOTAL	2,980	100.0	2,708	100.0	3,317	100.0	3,427	100.0	3,735	100.0
Employing Agency (If Previously Employed)										
Federal Government					331	17.9	268	13.7	260	11.7
State Government					285	15.4	236	12.1	246	11.1
Local Government					245	13.3	186	9.5	228	10.3
Voluntary Agency					347	18.8	322	16.5	427	19.2
Proprietary Agency					73	4.0	136	7.0	161	7.2
Foreign Government							87	4.4	64	2.9
University					274	14.9	386	19.8	448	20.2
Other					112	6.1	163	8.4	199	9.0
Unknown					178	9.6	168	8.6	189	8.5
TOTAL					1,845	100.0	1,952	100.0	2,222	100.0
Area of Specialization										
Health Administration[1]	693	23.2	857	31.6	611	18.4	537	15.7	608	16.3
Epidemiology	273	9.1	385	14.2	475	14.3	428	12.5	444	11.9
Environmental Health	326	10.9	267	9.9	385	11.6	379	11.0	426	11.4
Public Health Education	193	6.5	173	6.4	260	7.8	234	6.8	280	7.5
Maternal and Child Health	129	4.3	108	4.0	198	6.0	183	5.3	226	6.1
Biostatistics	154	5.2	135	5.0	195	5.9	162	4.7	202	5.4
Nutrition	160	5.4	115	4.2	194	5.8	229[2]	6.6	209[2]	5.6
Health Planning					188	5.7	128	3.7	95	2.5
Hospital Administration			64	2.4	179	5.4	151	4.4	125	3.3
Population Studies	127	4.3	142	5.2	135	4.1	134	3.9	83	2.2
Behavioral and Social Sciences	35	1.2	29	1.1	102	3.1	106	3.1	95	2.5
Occupational Health	42	1.4	71	2.6	93	2.8	135	3.9	163	4.4
Public Health Nursing	143	4.8	81	3.0	79	2.4	89	2.6	112	3.0
Mental Health	50	1.7	39	1.4	53	1.6	106	3.1	59	1.6
International Health					35	1.1	98	2.9	161	4.3
Dental Public Health	35	1.2	18	0.7	30	0.9	34	1.0	42	1.1
Gerontology			8	0.3	11	0.3	24	0.7	16	0.4

[1] Because of the method of collecting data during 1974-1975 and 1975-1976, Health Administration included Hospital Administration, Health Planning, and Health Policy. Any conclusion drawn should take this into account.

[2] Includes dietetics.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW ENROLLMENTS

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Area of Specialization - Continued										
Public Health Social Work			11	0.4			9	0.3	25	0.7
Health Policy							77	2.2	136	3.6
Biomedical Laboratory Sciences							113	3.3	112	3.0
Other	328	11.0	86	3.2	71	2.1	48	1.4	55	1.5
Unknown	292	9.8	119	4.4	23	0.7	24	0.7	60	1.6
TOTAL	2,980	100.0	2,708	100.0	3,317	100.0	3,427	100.0	3,735	100.0
Prior Professional Category										
Health Sciences	712	23.9	607	22.4	923	27.8	996	29.1	1,187	31.8
Biological Sciences	109	3.7	174	6.4	339	10.2	349	10.2	407	10.9
Mathematical/Statistical Sciences	55	1.8	31	1.2	93	2.8	77	2.2	87	2.3
Chemical Sciences	27	0.9	44	1.6	67	2.0	68	2.0	91	2.4
Information Systems/Data Management	5	0.2	38	1.4	50	1.5	54	1.6	45	1.2
Physical Sciences	25	0.8	14	0.5	18	0.6	17	0.5	16	0.4
Social and Behavioral Sciences	94	3.1	90	3.3	217	6.6	259	7.5	233	6.3
Environmental Sciences	128	4.3	114	4.2	157	4.7	151	4.4	149	4.0
Administration and Planning	176	5.9	219	8.1	266	8.0	253	7.4	290	7.8
Education/Health Education	160	5.4	180	6.7	211	6.4	242	7.1	214	5.7
Other	697	23.4	1,170	43.2	902	27.2	898	26.2	923	24.7
Unknown	792	26.6	27	1.0	74	2.2	63	1.8	93	2.5
TOTAL	2,980	100.0	2,708	100.0	3,317	100.0	3,427	100.0	3,735	100.0
Methods Used to Pay Educational Costs[1]										
Traineeships, Fellowships, Grants					1,769	53.3	1,973	57.6	2,282	61.1
Employer Subsidy					306	9.2	429	12.5	401	10.7
Veterans Benefits					133	4.0	141	4.1	124	3.3
Full-time Work					310	9.3	296	8.6	362	9.7
Part-time Work					729	21.8	796	23.2	881	23.6
Loans					603	18.2	733	21.4	862	23.1
Family Assistance					933	28.1	985	28.8	935	25.0
Savings					1,269	38.3	1,390	40.6	1,491	39.9
Unknown					44	1.3	54	1.6	213	5.7
TOTAL					6,096	183.5	6,797	198.5	7,551	202.1

1 Students used several methods. Totals will exceed total number of students responding. Percentages are based on the number responding.

3. Total Students

a. Special Notes

The data on total students are arranged in a sequence to provide the reader with a quick review. For greater detail one must refer to the Data Book for the year of interest.

The decrease in Hispanic student enrollments between 1977-1978 and 1978-1979 was due to the failure of Puerto Rico to report its students for the 1978-1979 academic year.

The sharp drop in students enrolled in Health Administration from 1975-1976 to 1976-1977 was due to revision which occurred in the data instrument. Health Planning, Health Policy, and Hospital Administration were formerly included in Health Administration.

b. Arrangement of Data

Table 8. Sex by Race, 1978-1979

The total number of minority students responding to the 1978-1979 survey was 1423 (20.3%) of the total students. The distribution of males and females within each minority group varied. Those groups having more females were American Indians/Alaskan Natives with 17.4% more females, Blacks with 3.4%, and Whites with 7.2%. Those having more males were Asians/Pacific Islanders with 8.5% and Hispanics with 4.6%. In the aggregate females outnumbered males by 4.7%.

Out of the 209 students who did not classify themselves as to race, males outnumbered females by 16.7%. Only 35 (0.5%) students failed to classify themselves as either male or female.

Table 9. School by Race, 1978-1979

Racial breakdowns are provided for each school for 1978-1979.

1978-1979 ASPH STUDENT DATA
TOTAL ENROLLMENTS

TABLE 8. SEX BY RACE

SEX	AM IND	HAWAIIAN	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	UNKNOWN	ROW TOTAL
MALE	31	3	313	257	115	2529	119	3367
								47.4
FEMALE	44	9	264	275	105	2923	84	3704
								52.1
UNKNOWN	0	0	4	3	0	22	6	35
								0.5
COLUMN TOTAL	75	12	581	535	220	5474	209	7106
	1.1	0.2	8.2	7.5	3.1	77.0	2.9	100.0

1978-1979 ASPH STUDENT DATA
TOTAL ENROLLMENTS

TABLE 9. SCHOOL BY RACE

SCHOOL	AM IND	HAWAIIAN	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	UNKNOWN	ROW TOTAL
BERKELEY	33	0	42	24	15	298	3	415
								5.9
UCLA	5	1	65	30	28	393	6	528
								7.4
COLUMBIA	1	0	20	33	17	317	11	399
								5.6
HARVARD	1	0	46	22	18	362	24	473
								6.7
HAWAII	3	8	121	7	10	185	1	335
								4.7
ILLINOIS	0	0	5	16	1	132	0	154
								2.2
JOHNS HOPKINS	1	2	64	38	18	513	17	653
								9.2
LOMA LINDA	0	1	35	54	23	202	8	323
								4.5
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	4	3	1	57	0	65
								0.9
MICHIGAN	1	0	28	52	13	497	11	602
								8.5
MINNESOTA	2	0	6	14	8	329	4	363
								5.1
UNC	5	0	24	67	6	511	12	625
								8.8
OKLAHOMA	9	0	6	22	1	154	1	193
								2.7
PITTSBURGH	3	0	19	26	7	305	91	451
								6.3
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	0	1	19	0	71	4	96
								1.4
TEXAS	3	0	30	44	30	407	8	522
								7.3
TULANE	3	0	28	33	10	290	2	366
								5.2
WASHINGTON	3	0	29	7	8	229	5	281
								4.0
YALE	0	0	4	8	6	153	1	172
								2.4
ALABAMA	1	0	4	16	0	69	0	90
								1.3
COLUMN TOTAL	75	12	581	535	220	5474	209	7106
	1.1	0.2	8.2	7.5	3.1	77.0	2.9	100.0

c. Summary Characteristics of Total Students

When comparing new enrollments with total enrollments one may note some differences in the characteristics of total students because of the larger numbers, the length of time in school, and changes in educational goals.

Points of special interest on total enrollments are:

° Female students show a steady increase over the past five years, while male students show a steady decrease.

° There appears to be a decrease of students with work experience in federal, state, and local governments with slight increases for those who worked in voluntary agencies, universities, and other types of employment.

° Students with prior professions in Health Sciences and Biological Sciences increased over the five-year period. Others showed steady increases, but not as great as these two.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL STUDENTS

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975[1]		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Enrollment	5,821	100.0	6,461	100.0	6,615	100.0	6,841	100.0	7,722	100.0
Total Responding	5,672		6,020		6,217		6,463		7,106	
Response Rate		97.4		93.2		93.4		94.5		92.0
Sex										
Male	2,673	52.7	3,163	52.5	3,181	51.2	3,233	50.0	3,367	47.4
Female	2,307	45.5	2,857	47.5	3,001	48.3	3,193	49.4	3,704	52.1
Unknown	92	1.8			35	0.5	37	0.6	35	0.5
TOTAL	5,072	100.0	6,020	100.0	6,217	100.0	6,463	100.0	7,106	100.0
Race										
American Indian/Alaskan Native	49	1.0	62	1.0	70	1.1	74	1.1	75	1.1
Hawaiian			5	0.1	9	0.1	11	0.2	12	0.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	156	3.1	409	6.8	511	8.2	479	7.4	581	8.2
Black	351	6.9	434	7.2	476	7.7	423	6.5	535	7.5
Hispanic	76	1.5	372	6.2	260	4.2	311	4.9	220	3.1
White	3,883	76.5	4,524	75.1	4,707	75.7	5,003	77.4	5,474	77.0
Unknown	525	10.4	64	1.1	184	3.0	162	2.5	209	2.9
Other	32	0.6	150	2.5						
TOTAL	5,072	100.0	6,020	100.0	6,217	100.0	6,463	100.0	7,106	100.0
Citizenship										
U.S.	5,072	87.1	5,415	89.9	5,597	90.0	5,804	89.8	6,340	89.2
Foreign	600	10.3	582	9.7	600	9.7	634	9.8	707	9.9
Unknown	149	2.6	23	0.4	20	0.3	25	0.4	59	0.8
TOTAL	5,821	100.0	6,020	100.0	6,217	100.0	6,463	100.0	7,106	100.0
Enrollment Status										
Full-time	3,331	65.7	4,562	75.8	4,760	76.6	4,907	75.9	5,330	75.0
Part-time	1,188	23.4	1,407	23.4	1,427	22.9	1,351	20.9	1,372	19.3
Other	165	3.3								
Unknown	388	7.6	51	0.8	30	0.5	205	3.2	404	5.7
TOTAL	5,072	100.0	6,020	100.0	6,217	100.0	6,463	100.0	7,106	100.0
Current Degree Program										
Bachelor	130	2.6	212	3.5	111	1.8	55	0.9	56	0.8
MPH	2,437	48.0	2,838	47.2	2,986	48.0	3,130	48.4	3,459	48.7
MSPH	294	5.8	618	10.3	653	10.5	373	5.8	519	7.3

[1] 1974-1975 data cover U.S. citizens only.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL STUDENTS

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975[1]		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Current Degree Program - Continued										
Other Masters	853	16.8	848	14.1	862	13.9	1,336	20.7	1,312	18.4
DrPH	318	6.3	382	6.3	394	6.3	375	5.8	431	6.1
PhD	447	8.8	578	9.6	623	10.0	611	9.4	669	9.4
Other Doctorate	184	3.6	219	3.6	234	3.8	279	4.3	321	4.5
Special Student			228	3.8	177	2.9	141	2.2	150	2.1
Other	351	7.0	83	1.4	151	2.4	98	1.5	81	1.1
Unknown	58	1.1	14	0.2	26	0.4	65	1.0	108	1.5
TOTAL	5,072	100.0	6,020	100.0	6,217	100.0	6,463	100.0	7,106	100.0
Area of Specialization										
Biomedical Laboratory Sciences							273	4.2	256	3.6
Health Administration	1,380	27.2	1,764	29.3	1,168	18.8	1,219[2]	18.9	1,364	19.2
Epidemiology	422	8.3	873	14.5	968	15.6	759	11.8	880	12.4
Environmental Health	653	12.9	795	13.2	762	12.3	764	11.8	821	11.6
Biostatistics	339	6.7	478	8.0	462	7.4	440	6.8	491	6.9
Health Education	181	3.6	341	5.6	449	7.2	421	6.5	489	6.9
Nutrition	201	4.0	245	4.0	328	5.3	388[3]	6.0	386	5.4
Hospital Administration			130	2.1	321	5.2	299	4.6	265	3.7
Health Planning					299	4.8	222	3.4	180	2.5
Maternal and Child Health	147	2.9	174	2.9	288	4.6	267	4.1	314	4.4
Population Studies	173	3.4	286	5.0	264	4.2	242	3.7	170	2.4
Behavioral and Social Sciences	52	1.0	78	1.3	214	3.4	212	3.3	213	3.0
Occupational Health	114	2.2	157	2.6	154	2.5	228	3.5	269	3.8
Public Health Nursing	146	2.9	240	4.0	115	1.8	143	2.2	168	2.4
Mental Health	87	1.7	74	1.2	100	1.6	167	2.6	124	1.7
Dental Public Health	36	0.7	33	0.5	53	0.9	56	0.9	60	0.8
International Health					51	0.8	145	2.2	245	3.4
Gerontology			18	0.3	17	0.3	36	0.6	40	0.6
Social Work			18	0.3			13	0.2	38	0.5
Unknown	439	8.7	240	4.0	43	0.7	75	1.2	230	3.2
Other	702	13.8	76	1.2	161	2.6	94[4]	1.5	103	1.4
TOTAL	5,072	100.0	6,020	100.0	6,217	100.0	6,463	100.0	7,106	100.0

[1] 1974-1975 data cover U.S. citizens only.

[2] Includes health policy.

[3] Includes dietitians.

[4] Includes students indicating "more than one" area.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL STUDENTS

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975[1]		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1979		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Prior Employing Agency										
Federal Government					587	17.3	450	12.3	507	12.4
State Government					507	14.9	447	12.2	443	10.8
Local Government					447	13.2	368	10.0	389	9.5
Voluntary Agency					593	17.5	650	17.7	754	18.4
Proprietary Agency					145	4.3	227	6.2	275	6.7
University					525	15.5	838	23.0	967	23.7
Foreign Government							135	3.7	92	2.3
Other					184	5.4	252	6.9	308	7.5
Unknown					410	12.1	290	8.0	357	8.7
TOTAL					3,398	100.0	3,657	100.0	4,092	100.0
Prior Profession										
Health Sciences	910	17.9	1,153	19.2	1,475	23.7	1,627	25.2	1,866	26.3
Biological Sciences	219	4.3	382	6.3	700	11.3	720	11.1	829	11.7
Mathematical/Statistical Sciences	161	3.2	139	2.3	245	3.9	231	3.6	229	3.2
Chemical Sciences	39	0.8	105	1.7	134	2.2	142	2.2	168	2.4
Data Management	7	0.1	93	1.5	118	1.9	116	1.8	117	1.6
Physical Sciences	75	1.5	42	0.7	57	0.9	48	0.7	41	0.6
Social and Behavioral Sciences	132	2.6	190	3.2	411	6.6	454	7.0	428	6.0
Environmental Sciences	240	4.7	265	4.4	281	4.5	292	4.5	304	4.3
Administration and Planning	394	7.8	476	7.9	471	7.6	512	8.0	527	7.4
Education/Health Education	238	4.7	416	6.9	369	5.9	420	6.5	429	6.0
Other	1,844	36.4	883	14.7	1,706	27.5	1,738	26.9	1,856	26.1
Unknown	813	16.0	1,876	31.2	250	4.0	163	2.5	312	4.4
TOTAL	5,072	100.0	6,020	100.0	6,217	100.0	6,463	100.0	7,106	100.0

[1] 1974-1975 data cover U.S. citizens only.

4. Graduates

a. Special Notes

Graduate data presumably were the most accurate included in the report because the data were taken from University records and reported by the schools.

The lower percentage of Hispanic graduates in 1977-1978 was due to Puerto Rico not providing data on graduates for that academic year.

Please use caution in drawing conclusions from the 1974-1975 data because of the large percentage of unknown graduates.

The changes in health administration as a primary area of specialization were due to coding changes rather than a shift of interest on the part of the graduates.

b. Arrangement of Data

Table 10. Degree by Citizenship by Sex, 1978-1979

The largest percentage (62.3%) of students graduating from Schools of Public Health during 1978-1979 received the Master of Public Health degree. The remaining masters degrees ranked as follows: Master of Science (11%), Master of Science Public Health (5.4%), Master of Health Services Administration (2.1%), Other Masters (2%), Master of Health Sciences (1.9%), Master of Science Hygiene (1.6%), Master of Hospital Administration (1%), and Master of Public Health and Tropical Medicine (0.4%). The doctorate degrees ranked as follows: Doctor of Philosophy (4.3%), Doctor of Public Health (2.9%), Doctor of Science (1.5%), and Other Doctorates (0.4%).

Foreign graduates obtained slightly higher percentages of MPH and MSPH degrees than did U.S. graduates. There were 7.4% more U.S. female graduates than U.S. male graduates. Of the foreign graduates, males held 72.1% of the total degrees.

Table 11. U.S. Citizens by Race, Sex, and Combined Degrees, 1978-1979

There were 2623 degrees awarded to U.S. citizens during 1978-1979. With the exception of 2.6% Bachelor degrees, these were advanced degrees: MPH = 1629 (62.1%), Other Masters = 669 (25.5%), DrPH = 71 (2.7%), Other Doctorates = 187 (7.1%).

U.S. females received 15.7% more MPH degrees than U.S. males. Those graduates receiving "Other Masters" degrees showed no male graduates for American Indians/Alaskan Natives or Hawaiians, the same number of degrees for Asian/Pacific Islander males and females, Black and Hispanic females with more degrees than Black and Hispanic males, and White males with 7.7% more degrees than White females.

Doctorate degrees were awarded to 258 U.S. citizens during 1978-1979: 71 (2.7%) were DrPH and 187 (7.1%) were "Other Doctorates." Males received 164 (63.6%) of all doctorate degrees awarded.

Table 12. Graduates by School by Masters/Doctoral Degree Program, Academic Years 1974-1975 through 1978-1979

Please note the totals in this table will not agree with totals in the summary characteristics because this table does not include baccalaureate degrees and those graduates listed as "other."

Schools who graduated more than 1000 students over the five-year period were: Berkeley, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, and North Carolina. UCLA missed the 1000 mark by ten graduates. Michigan with 1610 had the largest number of graduates. Johns Hopkins gave the largest number of doctoral degrees (202).

An increase of 29.7% occurred in the number of graduates between the years 1974-1975 and 1978-1979.

1978-1979 GRADUATES

TABLE 10. DEGREE BY CITIZENSHIP BY SEX

DEGREE	U. S. GRADUATES						FOREIGN GRADUATES						ALL GRADUATES	
	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Bachelors	25	2.1	42	3.0	67	2.6	1	0.5	1	1.2	2	0.7	69	2.4
Masters														
Public Health	682	56.4	938	67.0	1620	62.1	139	62.6	59	68.6	198	64.3	1818	62.3
Science Public Health	90	7.4	45	3.2	135	5.2	18	8.1	5	5.8	23	7.5	158	5.4
Science	119	9.9	170	12.2	289	11.1	26	11.7	7	8.1	33	10.7	322	11.0
Science Hygiene	26	2.2	17	1.2	43	1.6	1	0.5	1	1.2	2	0.7	45	1.6
Hospital Administration	23	1.9	7	0.5	30	1.1							30	1.0
Health Services Administration	27	2.2	35	2.5	62	2.4							62	2.1
Health Sciences	27	2.2	25	1.8	52	2.0	4	1.8			4	1.3	56	1.9
Public Health and Tropical Med.	3	0.2			3	0.1	8	3.6			8	2.6	11	0.4
Other Masters	25	2.1	27	1.9	52	2.0	1	0.5	4	4.6	5	1.6	57	2.0
Doctorate														
Public Health	39	3.2	32	2.3	71	2.7	8	3.6	5	5.8	13	4.2	84	2.9
Philosophy	75	6.2	36	2.6	111	4.3	11	5.0	3	3.5	14	4.5	125	4.3
Science	20	1.7	18	1.3	38	1.4	4	1.8	1	1.2	5	1.6	43	1.5
Other Doctorates	11	0.9	2	0.1	13	0.5							13	0.4
Joint MD/MPH	17	1.4	6	0.4	23	0.9	1	0.5			1	0.3	24	0.8
TOTAL	1209	100.0	1400	100.0	2609	100.0	222	100.2	86	100.0	308	100.0	2917	100.0
PERCENT	46.3		53.7		100.		72.1		27.9		100.			
PERCENT OF ALL GRADUATES	89.4						10.6						100.0	

1978-1979 GRADUATES

TABLE 11. U.S. CITIZENS BY RACE, SEX AND COMBINED DEGREES

RACE AND SEX	BACHELORS		MPH		OTHER MASTERS		DrPH		OTHER DOCTORATE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
American Indian or Alaskan Native												
Male			9	0.55							9	0.34
Female			16	0.98	3	0.45					19	0.73
Hawaiian												
Male			1	0.06							1	0.04
Female			2	0.12	1	0.15					3	0.11
Asian or Pacific Islander												
Male			37	2.27	13	1.94	2	2.82	8	4.28	60	2.29
Female	4	5.97	57	3.50	13	1.94	1	1.41	3	1.61	78	2.97
Black												
Male	1	1.49	49	3.01	13	1.94			6	3.21	69	2.63
Female	4	5.97	69	4.24	17	2.54	1	1.41	4	2.14	95	3.62
Hispanic												
Male			23	1.41	14	2.10			1	0.53	38	1.45
Female			31	1.90	41	6.13					72	2.75
White												
Male	24	35.82	568	34.87	303	45.29	37	52.11	110	58.82	1042	39.72
Female	34	50.75	767	47.09	251	37.52	30	42.25	55	29.41	1137	43.35
Total												
Male	25	37.31	687	42.17	343	51.27	39	54.93	125	66.84	1219	46.47
Female	42	62.69	942	57.83	326	48.73	32	45.07	62	33.16	1404	53.53
TOTAL ALL	67		1629		669		71		187		2623	
PERCENT ALL	2.6		62.1		25.5		2.7		7.1		100.	

TABLE 12. GRADUATES BY SCHOOL BY MASTERS/DOCTORAL DEGREE PROGRAM, ACADEMIC YEARS 1974-1975 THROUGH 1978-1979

ACADEMIC YEAR	ALA	BERK	UCLA	COL	HARV	HAW	ILL	J.H.	L.L.	MASS	MICH
1974-1975	--	201/19	151/12	62/5	147/11	57/0	62/0	175/34	90/13	27/0	335/6
1975-1976	--	245/15	190/30	88/6	186/16	97/0	89/0	159/44	100/13	53/0	386/16
1976-1977	--	233/26	171/13	89/9	177/14	132/0	79/0	191/36	107/10	24/0	303/19
1977-1978	1/0	255/19	171/14	102/8	196/28	143/0	79/1	177/48	136/11	27/0	241/16
1978-1979	13/0	203/14	212/26	105/6	217/32	152/1	67/0	213/40	101/13	35/0	254/34
TOTAL	14/0	1137/93	895/95	446/34	923/101	581/1	376/1	915/202	534/60	166/0	1519/91

ACADEMIC YEAR	MINN	N.C.	OKLA	PITT	P.R.	S.C.	TEX	TUL	WASH	YALE	TOTAL
1974-1975	101/5	199/29	43/21	156/13	**	--	78/22	94/4	29/0	91/3	2,098/197
1975-1976	144/6	205/28	53/9	143/9	88/0	--	86/29	119/8	39/3	69/4	2,539/236
1976-1977	154/3	205/22	55/12	127/12	54/0	30/0	85/19	121/3	61/0	86/8	2,484/206
1977-1978	193/4	221/35	38/11	112/11	**	38/0	90/16	150/3	56/5	85/7	2,511/237
1978-1979	166/10	228/30	40/12	116/7	64/0	24/0	93/17	140/6	56/8	84/9	2,583/265
TOTAL	758/28	1058/144	229/65	654/52	206/0	92/0	432/103	624/24	241/16	415/31	12,215/1141

** Indicates missing data.

-- Indicates school presumably not yet in operation.

NOTE: The first number in each entry refers to masters degrees. The second number (after /) refers to doctorate degrees. Baccalaureate degrees, "other" degrees, and special students not included.

c. Summary Characteristics of Graduates

Basically the characteristics of graduates track the characteristics of new enrollments and total students.

- Female graduates increased steadily from 46.3% in 1974-1975 to 53.7% in 1978-1979. Male graduates decreased during this same period from 53.7% to 46.3%.
- 1977-1978 showed the highest percentage (33.1%) of foreign female graduates than any other year.
- The percentage of students receiving an MPH degree was highest in 1977-1978 (65.5%).
- The percentage of students receiving an MSPH degree was highest in 1975-1976 (8.2%).
- The percentage of students receiving an MS degree was highest in 1978-1979 (11%).
- The percentage of PhD graduates increased from 2.9% in 1974-1975 to 4.3% in 1978-1979.
- Minority graduates were at their highest percentage in 1975-1976 (18.4%) and at their lowest percentage in 1974-1975 (15.2%).
- Only four areas of specialization qualified in the top seven areas for graduates of U.S. citizenship in each of the five years.
- Five areas of specialization qualified in the top seven areas for foreign graduates in each of the five years.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF GRADUATES

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex - U.S.										
Male	1,102	53.7	1,332	51.7	1,249	50.4	1,175	47.8	1,209	46.3
Female	952	46.3	1,243	48.3	1,231	49.6	1,284	52.2	1,400	53.7
TOTAL	2,054	100.0	2,575	100.0	2,480	100.0	2,459	100.0	2,609	100.0
Sex - Foreign										
Male	212	74.9	256	69.2	205	69.5	241	66.9	222	72.1
Female	71	25.1	114	30.8	90	30.5	119	33.1	86	27.9
TOTAL	283	100.0	370	100.0	295	100.0	360	100.0	308	100.0
Sex - Total U.S. and Foreign Combined										
Male	1,314	56.2	1,588	53.9	1,454	52.4	1,416	50.2	1,431	49.1
Female	1,023	43.8	1,357	46.1	1,321	47.6	1,403	49.8	1,486	50.9
TOTAL	2,337	100.0	2,945[1]	100.0	2,775	100.0	2,819	100.0	2,917	100.0
Citizenship										
U.S.	2,054	79.3	2,568	87.4	2,480	89.4	2,459	87.2	2,609	89.4
Foreign	283	10.9	370	12.6	295	10.6	360	12.8	308	10.6
Unknown	254[2]	9.8								
TOTAL	2,591	100.0	2,938	100.0	2,775	100.0	2,819	100.0	2,917	100.0
Degrees Earned										
Bachelors	40	1.5	133	4.5	85	3.1	71	2.5	69	2.4
MPH	1,509	58.2	1,802	61.2	1,675	60.4	1,846	65.5	1,818	62.3
MSPH	147	5.7	241	8.2	96	3.5	152	5.4	158	5.4
MS			179	6.1	275	9.9	249	8.8	322	11.0
MS Hygiene			64	2.2	50	1.8	79	2.8	45	1.6
MHA			5	0.2	42	1.5	22	0.8	30	1.0
MHSA			54	1.8	114	4.1	53	1.9	62	2.1
MHS			31	1.1	70	2.5	33	1.2	56	1.9
MPH/TM			8	0.3	6	0.2	11	0.4	11	0.4
MIH (International)			2	--	3	0.1	--	--	--	--
Other Masters	375	14.5	153	5.2	123	4.4	40	1.4	57	2.0
DrPH	69[3]	2.7	90	3.0	82	3.0	69	2.4	84	2.9
PhD	74	2.9	94	3.2	98	3.2	102	3.6	125	4.3

1/ Total includes seven DHS graduates from Loma Linda who also received MPH degrees. Hence, they were double-counted.

2/ 254 graduates of unknown citizenship not shown in breakdowns for sex and citizenship.

3/ Includes DPH graduates.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF GRADUATES

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Degrees Earned - Continued										
ScD			22	0.7	28	1.0	55	2.0	43	1.5
Other Doctorates	47	1.8	26	0.9	9	0.3	11	0.4	13	0.4
Joint MD/MPH					29	1.0	26	0.9	24	0.8
Post Doctoral			4	0.1						
Special Student			14	0.5						
Other	76	2.9	23	0.8						
Unknown	254	9.8								
TOTAL	2,591	100.0	2,945[1]	100.0	2,775	100.0	2,819	100.0	2,917	100.0
Race - U.S. Only										
American Indian/Alaskan Native	20	1.0	18	0.7	19	0.8	22	0.9	28	1.1
Hawaiian			1	--	3	0.1	3	0.1	4	0.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	74	3.6	93	3.6	119	4.8	110	4.5	138	5.3
Black	184	8.8	188	7.3	176	7.1	148	6.0	164	6.2
Hispanic	38	1.8	176	6.8	81	3.3	47	1.9	110	4.2
White	1,445	69.6	2,058	79.9	2,082	83.9	2,133	86.5	2,179	83.1
Other	8	0.4	2	0.1			2	0.1		
Unknown	308	14.8	39	1.5						
TOTAL	2,077[2]	100.0	2,575	100.0	2,480	100.0	2,465[3]	100.0	2,623[4]	100.0
Primary Area of Specialization - U.S.[5]										
Health Administration		29.0		25.6		23.5		21.3		20.9
Environmental Health		11.2		13.7		13.8		15.7		15.9
Epidemiology		8.1		8.2		10.2		10.3		11.3
Public Health Education		4.4		7.6		6.5		6.6		6.4
"Other" Areas								7.0		6.8
Nutrition		5.0		4.8				4.9		5.9
Public Health Nursing		3.6		5.8						
Biostatistics		5.4				5.2				
Hospital Administration				5.3						
Maternal and Child Health						5.1		4.2		
Population Studies						4.7				4.4
TOTAL		66.7		71.0		69.0		70.0		71.6

1 Reflects double-counting of seven Loma Linda graduates who received two degrees.

2 Includes 23 foreign students.

3 Includes six graduates with U.S. immigrant visas.

4 Includes 14 graduates with U.S. immigrant visas.

5 The top seven areas of specialization are provided for each year. Total percentages represent that portion the seven areas are of 100%.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF GRADUATES

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Area of Specialization - Foreign [1]										
Epidemiology		12.7		14.9		13.2		16.6		19.8
Health Administration		12.7		15.9		15.9		12.7		11.1
Population Studies		16.3		14.6		15.2		11.1		7.5
Maternal and Child Health		8.8		10.8		10.5		11.9		9.1
Environmental Health		6.4		6.7		10.5		9.1		10.4
Public Health Education				8.9		6.4				
Biostatistics		6.4		7.3						7.5
"Other" Areas								7.5		7.1
International Health						6.4		6.9		
Nutrition		5.0								
TOTAL		69.3		79.1		78.1		75.8		72.5
Primary Area of Specialization - Total [1]										
Health Administration		27.0		24.4		22.7		20.2		19.9
Environmental Health		10.6		12.8		13.4		14.9		15.3
Epidemiology		8.7		9.1		10.5		11.1		12.2
Public Health Education		4.3		7.7		6.5		6.4		6.1
"Other" Areas								7.1		6.8
Population Studies		4.8				5.8				4.8
Maternal and Child Health				5.0		5.7		5.2		
Biostatistics		5.5		4.8		5.3		5.6		
Nutrition		5.1								5.6
Public Health Nursing				5.3						
TOTAL		66.0		69.1		69.9		70.5		70.7

[1] The top seven areas of specialization are provided for each year. Total percentages represent that portion the seven areas are of 100%.

5. Faculty

a. Special Notes

The larger number of faculty reported in 1975-1976 was due to a misinterpretation in the definition of faculty. Some schools included guest lecturers and adjunct faculty during that year. Hence, the data for 1975-1976 should be used with caution.

The lower percentage of Hispanic faculty during 1978-1979 was due to the failure of Puerto Rico to report that academic year. It is reasonable to estimate that the percentage of Hispanic faculty is approximately the same as that of 1977-1978.

During the five-year period areas of specialization were changed several times by additions, deletions, etc. For example, areas formerly included under Health Administration such as Hospital Administration, Health Planning, and Health Policy Analysis and Planning were separated out beginning with 1976-1977. Biomedical Laboratory Sciences had been counted under Epidemiology before its introduction in 1977-1978.

b. Arrangement of Data

Four tables from the 1978-1979 Faculty Data Book are shown in the following two pages. Similar tables for 1976-1977 and 1977-1978 may be obtained from the Data Books for those years.

Table 13. Race by Sex, 1978-1979

Of the total faculty responding 71.9% were male, 26.4% were female, and 1.7% were of unknown sex. Female faculty were 90.8% White, 4.3% Asian/Pacific Islander, 3% Black, 0.9% Hispanic, and 0.6% American Indian/Alaskan Native. Male faculty were 90.3% White, 5% Asian/Pacific Islander, 2.1% Black, 1.4% Hispanic, and 0.2% American Indian/Alaskan Native.

Table 14. Activity by Percent of Time Devoted to That Activity, 1978-1979

Faculty members were asked, "What percentage of normal full-time effort do you spend in teaching, administration, research, and consultation and service?" Instructions stated that if the member was part-time the total percentages in the four areas should add up to the total of part-time effort. In processing the data it was decided that faculty indicating 80% or more effort would be classified as full-time. Those under 80% would be classified as part-time.

As noted in this table, an FTE was calculated for each activity area and added for a total FTE in each area. The "no answer" figures indicate the total faculty members who did not record a percent of time. Unknown indicates the number of faculty members who did not answer any of the question. Unknowns and "no answers" were not included in the FTEs.

Table 15. Sex by Full-time/Part-time Status, 1978-1979

Male faculty had 79.3% who were full-time, while female faculty had 77.5%, a difference of 1.7% more male than female faculty.

Table 16. Race by Full-time/part-time Status, 1978-1979

Overall 78.7% of the faculty were classified as full-time. The full-time status of each racial group was: American Indian/ Alaskan Native = 100%, Hispanics = 91.3%, Asian/Pacific Islander - 88%, Black = 85%, White = 77.9%.

1978-1979 ASPH FACULTY DATA

TABLE 13. RACE BY SEX

RACE	MALE	FEMALE	UNKNOWN	ROW TOTAL
AM IND ALASKAN	2	3	0	5
				0.3
HAWAIIAN	1	0	0	1
				0.1
ASIAN	63	20	0	83
				4.7
BLACK	26	14	0	40
				2.3
HISPANIC	18	4	1	23
				1.3
WHITE	1145	422	17	1584
				89.8
UNKNOWN	13	2	12	27
				1.5
COLUMN TOTAL	1268	465	30	1763
	71.9	26.4	1.7	100.0

TABLE 14. ACTIVITY BY PERCENT OF TIME DEVOTED TO THAT ACTIVITY

PERCENT OF TIME	ACTIVITY								TOTAL FTE
	TEACHING		ADMINISTRATION		RESEARCH		CONSULTATION AND SERVICE		
	NUMBER	FTE	NUMBER	FTE	NUMBER	FTE	NUMBER	FTE	
Less than 10%	120	6.00	254	12.70	106	5.30	322	16.10	40.10
10% - 19%	241	36.15	343	51.45	216	32.40	427	64.05	184.05
20% - 29%	289	72.25	182	45.50	228	57.00	175	43.75	218.50
30% - 39%	236	82.60	103	36.05	201	70.35	40	14.00	203.00
40% - 49%	194	87.30	52	23.40	171	76.95	22	9.90	197.55
50% - 59%	188	103.40	66	36.30	128	70.40	23	12.65	222.75
60% - 69%	89	57.85	27	17.55	91	59.15	5	3.25	137.80
70% - 79%	54	40.50	20	15.00	79	59.25	5	3.75	118.50
80% - 89%	33	33.00	18	18.00	56	56.00	4	4.00	111.00
90% - 99%	12	12.00	13	13.00	40	40.00	5	5.00	70.00
100%	16	16.00	19	19.00	81	81.00	1	1.00	117.00
No Answer	193		568		268		636		
Unknown	98		98		98		98		
TOTAL	1763	547.05	1763	287.95	1763	607.80	1763	177.45	1620.25

TABLE 15. SEX BY FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS

SEX	FULLTIME	PARTTIME	UNKNOWN	ROW TOTAL
MALE	1005	261	2	1268
				71.9
FEMALE	361	104	0	465
				26.4
UNKNOWN	22	7	1	30
				1.7
COLUMN TOTAL	1388	372	3	1763
	78.7	21.1	0.2	100.0

TABLE 16. RACE BY FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS

RACE	FULLTIME	PARTTIME	UNKNOWN	ROW TOTAL
AM IND ALASKAN	5	0	0	5
				0.3
HAWAIIAN	0	1	0	1
				0.1
ASIAN	73	10	0	83
				4.7
BLACK	34	6	0	40
				2.3
HISPANIC	21	2	0	23
				1.3
WHITE	1234	348	2	1584
				89.8
UNKNOWN	21	5	1	27
				1.5
COLUMN TOTAL	1388	372	3	1763
	78.7	21.1	0.2	100.0

c. Summary Characteristics of Faculty

- Professors, Associate Professors, and Assistant Professors increased in numbers gradually over the five-year period. Instructors, Lecturers, Research Associates, Research Assistants, "Other" Titles, and Unknowns decreased in numbers.

- No abrupt changes were noted in the general field of professional education for faculty nor in their current area of work.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF FACULTY

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex										
Male	1,492	72.2	1,504	66.3	1,245	71.0	1,222	69.8	1,268	71.9
Female	565	27.4	567	25.0	469	26.8	477	27.2	465	26.4
Unknown	9	0.4	197	8.7	38	2.2	52	3.0	30	1.7
TOTAL	2,066	100.0	2,268	100.0	1,752	100.0	1,751	100.0	1,763	100.0
Race										
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	0.2	8	0.4	7	0.4	8	0.4	5	0.3
Hawaiian			2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	61	3.0	88	3.9	88	5.0	78	4.5	83	4.7
Black	58	2.8	45	2.0	44	2.5	43	2.4	40	2.3
Hispanic	96	4.6	89	3.9	67	3.8	69	3.9	23	1.3
White	1,421	68.8	1,812	79.9	1,526	87.1	1,512	86.4	1,584	89.8
Unknown	426	20.6	224	9.9	19	1.1	40	2.3	27	1.5
TOTAL	2,066	100.0	2,268	100.0	1,752	100.0	1,751	100.0	1,763	100.0
Age										
29 and Under			155	6.8	122	7.0	102	5.8	93	5.3
30 - 34			321	14.2	271	15.5	280	16.0	289	16.4
35 - 39			337	14.9	271	15.5	293	16.7	317	18.0
40 - 44			300	13.2	265	15.1	236	13.5	226	12.8
45 - 49			286	12.6	228	13.0	242	13.8	222	12.6
50 - 54			274	12.1	232	13.2	228	13.0	239	13.6
55 - 59			180	7.9	160	9.1	168	9.6	179	10.2
60 and over			210	9.3	183	10.5	162	9.3	170	9.6
Unknown			205	9.0	20	1.1	40	2.3	28	1.6
TOTAL			2,268	100.0	1,752	100.0	1,751	100.0	1,763	100.0
Year of Appointment to School of P. H.										
Prior to 1950					36	2.0	29	1.6	26	1.5
1950 - 1959					116	6.6	106	6.1	103	5.8
1960 - 1964					161	9.2	158	9.0	147	8.3
1965 - 1969					357	20.4	352	20.1	321	18.2
1970					103	5.9	83	4.7	59	3.3
1971					106	6.1	91	5.2	74	4.2
1972					152	8.7	115	6.6	95	5.4

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF FACULTY

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Year of Appt. to School of P. H. - Con't.										
1973					124	7.1	86	4.9	77	4.4
1974					173	9.9	145	8.3	123	7.0
1975					198	11.3	161	9.2	137	7.8
1976					190	10.8	175	10.0	143	8.1
1977							193	11.0	210	11.9
1978									218	12.4
Unknown					36	2.0	57	3.3	30	1.7
TOTAL					1,752	100.0	1,751	100.0	1,763	100.0
Full-time/Part-time Status										
Full-time (80% or more)	1,447	70.0	1,462	64.5	1,330	75.9	1,400	79.9	1,388	78.7
Part-time (Under 80%)	619	30.0	597	26.3	377	21.5	334	19.1	372	21.1
Unknown			209	9.2	45	2.6	17	1.0	3	0.2
TOTAL	2,066	100.0	2,268[1]	100.0	1,752	100.0	1,751	100.0	1,763	100.0
Primary Area of Specialization										
Behavioral and Social Sciences	81	3.9	27	1.2	104	5.9	104	5.9	93	5.3
Biomedical Laboratory Sciences			22	1.0			50	2.9	101	5.7
Biostatistics	162	7.8	167	7.4	168	9.6	181	10.3	196	11.1
Dental Public Health	23	1.1	10	0.4	11	0.6	11	0.6	16	0.9
Dietetics							1	0.1		
Environmental Health	212	10.3	260	11.5	223	12.7	218	12.5	215	12.2
Epidemiology	307	14.9	355	15.6	309	17.7	254	14.4	234	13.3
Gerontology			1	--	5	0.3	10	0.6	9	0.5
Health Administration	349	16.9	532	23.6	212	12.1	221	12.6	205	11.6
Health Planning					43	2.5	30	1.7	24	1.4
Health Policy Analysis and Planning							24	1.4	37	2.1
Hospital Administration			31	1.4	33	1.9	31	1.8	29	1.6
International Health					27	1.5	29	1.7	34	1.9
Maternal and Child Health	86	4.2	94	4.1	78	4.5	66	3.8	74	4.2
Mental Health	56	2.7	27	1.2	37	2.1	34	1.9	36	2.0
Nutrition	86	4.2	69	3.0	70	4.0	76	4.3	79	4.5
Occupational Health	30	1.4	49	2.2	46	2.6	58	3.3	69	3.9
Population Studies	91	4.4	73	3.2	67	3.8	61	3.5	61	3.5

1/ Includes adjunct faculty, emeritus lecturers.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF FACULTY

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Area of Specialization - Con't.										
Public Health Education	83	4.0	60	2.6	82	4.7	68	3.9	70	4.0
Public Health Nursing	74	3.6	65	2.9	35	2.0	26	1.5	21	1.2
Public Health Social Work			2	0.1			2	0.1	3	0.2
Other	235	11.4	155	6.7	81	4.6	81	4.6	65	3.7
Unknown	191	9.2	269	11.9	121	6.9	115	6.6	92	5.2
TOTAL	2,066	100.0	2,268	100.0	1,752	100.0	1,751	100.0	1,763	100.0
Titles Held			N=2268		N=1752		N=1751		N=1763	
Dean[2]			18	0.8	18	1.0	19	1.1	18	1.0
Associate Dean			20	0.9	25	1.4	26	1.5	24	1.4
Assistant Dean			26	1.1	20	1.1	19	1.1	18	1.0
Department Chairman			102	4.5	106	6.0	112	6.4	121	6.9
Professor			495	21.8	456	26.0	499	28.5	516	29.3
Associate Professor			381	16.8	330	18.8	364	20.8	360	20.4
Assistant Professor			494	21.8	385	22.0	421	24.0	458	26.0
Instructor					86	4.9	94	5.4	73	4.1
Lecturer			353	15.6	169	9.6	105	6.0	107	6.1
Research Associate			226	10.0	141	8.0	136	7.8	126	7.1
Research Assistant					27	1.5	19	1.1	13	0.7
Other			170	7.5	238	13.6	183	10.5	161	9.1
Unknown			195	8.6	6	3.4	23	1.3	14	0.8
TOTAL			2,480	109.4[1]	2,007	117.3[1]	2,020	115.5[1]	2,009	113.9[1]
General Field of Professional Education										
Health Sciences	690	33.4	675	29.8	566	32.4	524	29.9	537	30.5
Biological Sciences	157	7.6	170	7.5	172	9.8	173	9.9	175	9.9
Mathematical/Statistical Sciences	185	9.0	195	8.6	212	12.1	211	12.1	236	13.4
Chemical Sciences	74	3.6	84	3.7	81	4.6	85	4.9	89	5.0
Information Systems/Data Management	8	0.4	11	0.5	13	0.7	12	0.7	10	0.6
Physical Sciences	16	0.8	21	0.9	21	1.2	29	1.7	30	1.7
Social and Behavioral Sciences	188	9.1	210	9.3	191	10.9	202	11.5	202	11.5
Environmental Sciences	123	5.9	144	6.3	124	7.1	125	7.1	111	6.3
Administration and Planning	223	10.8	201	8.9	163	9.3	181	10.3	183	10.4
Education/Health Education	95	4.6	76	3.3	77	4.4	79	4.5	69	3.9

[1] Percentages are based on number of faculty responding and exceed 100% due to some faculty members holding more than one title.

[2] Only 18 Deans were listed in the 1978-1979 data. Puerto Rico did not report faculty data for 1978-1979. Two schools, Alabama and Yale, are Departments within a School of Medicine. As such they have the title of Department Head rather than Dean.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF FACULTY

CHARACTERISTICS	1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gen. Field of Professional Ed. - Con't.										
Other	180	8.7	98	4.3	55	3.1	54	3.1	60	3.4
Two or More					49	2.8	41	2.3	39	2.2
Unknown	127	6.1	383	16.9	28	1.6	35	2.0	22	1.2
TOTAL	2,066	100.0	2,268	100.0	1,752	100.0	1,751	100.0	1,763	100.0
Current Field or Area of Work										
Health Sciences			465	20.5	395	22.5	342	19.5	347	19.7
Biological Sciences			160	7.0	156	8.9	164	9.4	155	8.8
Mathematical/Statistical Sciences			215	9.5	204	11.6	205	11.7	217	12.3
Chemical Sciences			52	2.3	54	3.1	59	3.4	62	3.5
Information Systems/Data Management			28	1.2	33	1.9	30	1.7	26	1.5
Physical Sciences			15	0.7	18	1.0	21	1.2	21	1.2
Social and Behavioral Sciences			132	5.8	104	5.9	99	5.7	110	6.2
Environmental Sciences			174	7.7	159	9.1	159	9.1	155	8.8
Administration and Planning			362	16.0	352	20.1	358	20.4	338	19.2
Education/Health Education			141	6.2	119	6.8	112	6.4	126	7.1
Other			161	7.1	44	2.5	75	4.3	74	4.2
Two or More					46	2.6	49	2.8	51	2.9
Unknown			363	16.0	68	3.9	78	4.4	81	4.6
TOTAL			2,268	100.0	1,752	100.0	1,751	100.0	1,763	100.0

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF FACULTY

Degree Held by Academic Title

ACADEMIC TITLE	Number of Titles[1]			Number Holding Masters			Number Holding Doctorates			Total Advanced Degrees			Average of Advanced Degrees Per Title		
	1976 1977	1977 1978	1978 1979	1976 1977	1977 1978	1978 1979	1976 1977	1977 1978	1978 1979	1976 1977	1977 1978	1978 1979	1976 1977	1977 1978	1978 1979
Dean	18	19	18	16	16	16	20	18	17	36	34	33	2.00	1.79	1.83
Associate Dean	25	26	24	22	23	25	20	20	17	42	43	42	1.68	1.65	1.75
Assistant Dean	20	19	18	18	16	17	11	11	10	29	27	27	1.45	1.42	1.50
Department Chairman	106	112	121	91	98	103	116	120	128	207	218	231	1.95	1.95	1.91
Professor	456	499	516	370	392	412	485	526	549	855	918	961	1.88	1.84	1.86
Associate Professor	330	364	360	293	309	295	314	360	356	607	669	651	1.84	1.84	1.81
Assistant Professor	385	421	458	337	372	409	334	362	405	671	734	814	1.74	1.74	1.78
Instructor	86	94	73	81	91	68	24	27	19	105	118	87	1.22	1.26	1.19
Lecturer	169	105	107	147	97	95	106	60	60	253	157	155	1.50	1.50	1.45
Research Associate	141	136	126	111	110	100	54	63	61	165	173	161	1.17	1.27	1.28
Research Assistant	27	19	13	14	8	7	1	1	2	15	9	9	0.56	0.47	0.69
Other	238	183	161	189	149	128	149	89	91	338	238	219	1.42	1.30	1.36
Unknown	6	23	14	5	2	1	4	2	5	9	4	6	1.50	0.17	0.43
TOTAL	2007	2020	2009	1694	1683	1676	1638	1659	1720	3332	3342	3396	1.66	1.65	1.67

[1] Figures represent number of faculty holding title. Many faculty hold dual appointments such as Department Chairman or Deans who also hold professorial titles.

6. Expenditures in Schools of Public Health

a. Special Notes

Expenditures data were provided by all schools during 1974-1975 (19 schools), 1976-1977 (20 schools), and 1977-1978 (21 schools). Seven schools are private; 14 are public. Since the two schools which were added after 1974-1975 were public schools, the number of private schools have remained constant, causing a shift in the percentage of schools which were private from 36.8% in 1974-1975 to 33.3% in 1977-1978.

In comparing amounts of expenditures between public and private schools, private schools expended 46% of the total of all funds in 1974-1975, 47.2% in 1976-1977, and 45% in 1977-1978. Even though the percentage of private schools decreased, their share of expenditures did not decrease at the same rate.

To assist in making decisions on the kinds of financial data that could be collected from Schools of Public Health, a Subcommittee of financial officers was assembled to devise a system which each school could use in developing consistent comparable data. In the discussions it was agreed that the only financial data that would have any validity would be data on expenditures by the source of those funds.

The side headings in Table 17 and the column headings in Tables 20-22 and 25-27 have the same meaning. These terms are defined as follows:

A = Funds Allocated by University are expenditures which are received from the parent institution to be used in the normal operation of the school. Usually these funds are considered as hardcore operating funds.

B = Estimated Value of Indirect Services Allocated by the University are in-kind types of services on which a value can be placed such as heat, lights, building, grounds and space maintenance, central administration, etc. These expenses are allocated to each segment of the University on a formula basis.

C = Other Institutional Sources are other sources of funds within the University which cannot be included in A and B. These may be funds from special endowments earmarked for specific projects.

Federal Sources of Funds

Teaching = These are funds received and utilized by the school usually earmarked by the Federal Source to be expended for teaching and training purposes only. Included in these funds are federal grants and contracts for program specific curriculum development, general and special purpose grant funds, traineeship and student support funds.

Federal Sources of Support - Continued

Research = As the term implies these are federal grant and contract funds earmarked for research.

All Other includes federal grants and contracts for special studies and activities that cannot be defined as teaching or research.

Non-Federal Sources of Support

The headings are the same as those under Federal Sources and have the same definitions, except the funds are derived from organizations other than the Federal Government or the Institution itself.

For additional information please refer to the instructions for submission of expenditure data in the Appendices.

b. Arrangement of Data

Table 17. Summary of Percentage Expenditures by Source, Private and Public Schools Compared by Year

Changes in the percentages of expenditures by source of support of both public and private schools for the academic years 1976-1977 and 1977-1978 do not exceed 3%. However there are some major differences between the 1974-1975 and 1977-1978 data. Mainly the private schools increased the use of university funds by 9.4% in 1977-1978. During this same period federal funding decreased by 11.4%. Each expenditure area under federal funding (teaching, research, other) showed a decrease with the greatest decrease in research (5%). Non-federal sources increased overall by 1.9%: research support decreased by 1.1%, teaching increased by 0.3%, and other areas increased by 2.7%.

Expenditures for public schools have had some slight shifts in percentages resulting in a 1% increase in overall expenditures from 1974-1975 to 1977-1978. The expenditures from specific sources were substantially different from the picture shown by private schools. Expenditures from institutional sources decreased by 0.9%. The changes in expenditures in the three areas that made up the institutional sources were: funds allocated by the university decreased by 2.2%, estimated value of indirect services decreased by 0.4%, and other institutional sources of support increased by 1.7%.

There was very little change in expenditures from federal sources and non-federal sources. The total federal sources decreased by 0.3% while the total non-federal sources increased by 1%.

Based on these data it appears that federal research funds have decreased over the past three years; and the total funds available have shown a slight shift to public institutions which has caused private schools to seek more of their support from their parent institutions.

Table 18. Percentage Distributions of Expenditures by Category

Expenditure data by category were developed for 1976-1977 and 1977-1978 only. In comparing the individual categories for these two years, the expenditures remained fairly constant. The areas that showed more than 1% change for private schools were: faculty decreased by 1.3%, other expenditures increased by 2.2%. Changes of more than 1% in categories for public schools were: 2.6% increase in non-faculty advisory personnel, 2.4% decrease in student support, 3% increase in other expenditures.

Table 19. Total Expenditures by Schools of Public Health by Year of Expenditure

The schools were grouped according to private or public for purposes of comparison. In 1977-1978 Johns Hopkins led the private schools with $23.1 million in expenditures and North Carolina led the public schools with $16.4 million. Loma Linda had the lowest amount of expenditures for private schools; in the public schools it was South Carolina. Private schools as a group increased expenditures from 1974-1975 to 1977-1978 by 28.4%; public schools increased their expenditures by 33.9%. All schools except two (one public and one private) increased their expenditures by 14.4% or more during this period. Schools with increases in expenditures of 50% or more were Loma Linda (51.2%), Illinois (51.9%), Minnesota (57.1%), and Massachusetts (117.5%). Alabama and South Carolina could not be included as schools with more than 50% increase because they had no expenditures listed for 1974-1975.

Tables 20-27.

Eight additional tables are provided to further clarify expenditure patterns for the Schools of Public Health. Tables 20, 21, and 22 show the percentage distribution of expenditures by source, by name, and by type of school by year for the years 1974-1975, 1976-1977, and 1977-1978 respectively. Tables 23 and 24 show the percentage distribution of operational expenditures by type of expenditure by name and type of school by year for 1976-1977 and 1977-1978 respectively. Operational expenditures data were not collected for 1974-1975. Tables 25, 26, and 27 provide expenditure data on all schools combined by program area. Data for 1976-1977 and 1977-1978 are comparable, but the 1974-1975 program areas are not as definitive. Difficulties centering around bookkeeping at the schools were experienced in developing expenditures by program area.

Table 17. Summary of Percentage Expenditures by Source, Private and Public Schools Compared by Year

Expenditures	1977-1978		1976-1977		1974-1975	
	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public
Total Expenditures (Percentage)[1]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Institutional Sources						
A. Funds Allocated by University	24.9	26.9	22.9	26.0	15.1	29.1
B. Estimated Value of Indirect Services Allocated by University	7.1	14.0	7.4	13.8	7.3	14.4
C. Other Institutional Sources of Support	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.1	2.8	1.2
Federal Sources						
Teaching	13.5	19.6	14.8	20.1	17.0	20.1
Research	36.8	24.9	36.7	24.2	41.8	24.7
Other	1.5	3.3	1.9	4.4	4.4	3.3
Non-Federal Sources						
Teaching	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.1
Research	8.3	5.7	8.2	5.2	9.4	5.2
Other	3.5	1.5	4.0	1.7	0.8	0.9
Column Totals	(45.0%) 72,144,404	(55.0%) 88,228,795	(47.2%) 67,929,464	(52.8%) 75,943,945	(46.0%) 56,195,803	(54.0%) 65,870,414
Total Private and Public	160,373,199		143,873,409		122,066,217	

1/ Column totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Expenditures by Category

Expenditures	1977-1978		1976-1977	
	Private	Public	Private	Public
Faculty	29.2	30.0	30.5	30.0
Non-Faculty, Advisory and Support Personnel	24.7	23.4	24.7	20.8
Consultant Services	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8
Travel	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9
Equipment	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.2
Alterations and Renovations	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Supplies	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.1
Student Support	7.0	8.6	7.8	11.0
Other	19.5	11.2	17.3	8.2
SUB-TOTAL - DIRECT EXPENDITURES	92.5	84.2	92.0	81.3*
VALUE OF INDIRECT SERVICES	7.5	15.8	8.0	13.7

*Puerto did not provide a distribution.

Table 19. Total Expenditures by Schools of Public Health by Year of Expenditure

Private Schools	1977-1978	1976-1977	1974-1975	Difference Between 1977-78 and 1974-75	Percentage Increase Experienced by Each School
Johns Hopkins	23,139,833	21,483,245	18,862,047	4,277,786	22.7
Harvard	22,576,000	20,856,000	15,618,000	6,958,000	44.6
Pittsburgh	8,430,301	8,332,370	7,801,991	628,310	8.1
Yale	5,231,409	5,620,731	4,375,188	856,221	19.6
Columbia	4,626,675	4,758,789	3,786,999	839,676	22.2
Tulane	4,308,080	3,671,695	3,216,350	1,091,730	33.9
Loma Linda	3,832,106	3,206,634	2,535,228	1,296,878	51.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	72,144,404	67,929,464	56,195,803	15,948,601	28.4
Public Schools					
North Carolina	16,447,577	14,484,783	12,932,571	3,515,005	27.2
Michigan	12,922,689	13,004,491	12,014,737	907,952	7.6
Minnesota	9,822,957	8,360,120	6,254,084	3,568,873	57.1
Washington	8,406,621	7,716,175	7,345,293	1,061,328	14.4
Berkeley	7,707,967	6,997,741	6,598,697	1,109,270	16.8
UCLA	7,258,217	6,402,960	5,644,603	1,613,614	28.6
Texas	6,659,225	5,240,900	5,253,578	1,405,647	26.8
Puerto Rico	4,062,036	3,796,292	2,962,660	1,099,376	37.1
Illinois	3,466,066	3,229,591	2,281,774	1,184,292	51.9
Hawaii	3,320,427	3,269,387	2,314,568	1,005,859	43.5
Alabama	3,249,628	--	--	3,249,628	0.0[1]
Massachusetts	1,977,919	1,025,976	909,578	1,068,341	117.5
Oklahoma	1,930,166	1,853,879	1,358,271	571,895	42.1
South Carolina	997,300	561,650	--	997,300	100.0
TOTAL PUBLIC	88,228,795	75,943,945	65,870,414	22,358,381	33.9

-- = School not accredited.

[1] Not Applicable.

TABLE 20

Percentage Distribution of Schools of Public Health Expenditures by Source by Name and Type of School, Academic Year 1974-1975

Private Schools	Total Expenditures		Institutional Sources of Support			Federal Sources of Support			Non-Federal Sponsored Accounts		
	Amount	Percent	A	B	C	Teaching	Research	Other	Teaching	Research	Other
Johns Hopkins	18,862,047	100.0	21.4	6.1	--	16.0	50.4	--	0.7	5.2	0.2
Harvard	15,618,000	100.0	10.0	--	--	15.3	42.5	8.6	1.6	22.0	--
Pittsburgh	7,801,991	100.0	10.0	12.7	10.1	15.8	30.2	10.3	1.8	4.5	4.6
Yale	4,375,188	100.0	9.8	18.8	3.0	10.8	47.4	2.7	0.2	7.3	--
Columbia	3,786,999	100.0	15.9	6.5	--	28.4	41.6	0.5	0.1	2.7	4.3
Tulane	3,216,350	100.0	23.1	13.6	2.7	35.5	31.5	--	*	1.6	(8.0)
Loma Linda	2,535,228	100.0	13.3	18.1	23.1	7.3	12.6	7.5	10.0	2.0	6.1
Sub-total	56,195,803	100.0	15.1	7.3	2.8	17.0	41.8	4.4	1.4	9.4	0.8
Public Schools											
North Carolina	12,932,571	100.0	24.3	11.4	3.0	23.2	26.2	0.7	0.6	10.6	--
Michigan	12,014,737	100.0	24.4	24.1	--	20.6	22.6	--	2.5	5.8	--
Washington	7,345,293	100.0	21.9	16.6	--	11.2	42.0	1.9	0.4	4.2	1.8
Berkeley	6,598,697	100.0	21.7	7.5	2.4	28.7	25.0	7.6	--	5.8	1.3
Minnesota	6,254,084	100.0	14.3	15.7	3.4	22.3	37.2	--	3.0	3.1	1.0
UCLA	5,644,603	100.0	26.6	9.1	0.2	21.8	23.5	13.4	1.1	2.2	2.1
Texas	5,253,578	100.0	42.8	11.1	0.2	14.9	28.0	--	0.5	2.5	--
Puerto Rico	2,962,660	100.0	92.9	--	--	7.1	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	2,314,568	100.0	24.5	4.8	--	45.8	7.8	12.5	0.9	--	3.7
Illinois	2,281,774	100.0	49.8	30.3	--	2.4	2.4	3.4	--	10.3	1.4
Oklahoma	1,358,271	100.0	32.2	17.3	--	20.9	3.2	21.7	0.7	--	4.0
Massachusetts	909,578	100.0	55.1	30.6	2.7	4.0	6.2	1.4	--	--	--
Sub-total	65,870,414	100.0	29.1	14.4	1.2	20.1	24.7	3.3	1.1	5.2	0.9
TOTAL ALL	122,066,217	100.0	22.6	11.1	2.0	18.7	32.6	3.8	1.2	7.2	0.8

NOTES: Percentages may not total due to rounding. A = Funds allocated by university. B = Estimated value of indirect services. C = Other institutional sources of support. -- = Not Applicable.

*Less than one-tenth of one percent.

TABLE 21

Percentage Distribution of Schools of Public Health Expenditures by Source by Name and Type of School, Academic Year 1976-1977

Private Schools	Total Expenditures		Institutional Sources of Support			Federal Sources of Support			Non-federal Sponsored Accounts		
	Amount	Percent	A	B	C	Teaching	Research	Other	Teaching	Research	Other
Johns Hopkins	21,483,245	100.0	27.6	6.9	--	15.6	42.8	--	0.8	6.3	0.2
Harvard	20,856,000	100.0	30.0	--	--	12.3	37.9	--	1.4	13.3	5.1
Pittsburgh	8,332,370	100.0	12.2	12.2	11.7	3.6	32.7	12.3	--	9.2	6.1
Yale	5,620,731	100.0	12.7	17.4	3.6	20.7	36.8	--	0.8	7.6	0.4
Columbia	4,758,789	100.0	11.8	7.6	--	25.5	34.5	0.3	2.3	2.7	15.3
Tulane	3,671,695	100.0	22.3	16.7	3.1	29.1	24.0	0.3	3.5	0.9	0.2
Loma Linda	3,206,634	100.0	8.6	17.1	24.1	12.3	16.2	8.2	--	1.7	11.8
Sub-total	67,929,464	100.0	22.9	7.4	3.0	14.8	36.7	1.9	1.1	8.2	4.0
Public Schools											
North Carolina	14,484,783	100.0	24.2	10.9	4.8	19.6	30.8	--	0.5	9.1	--
Michigan	13,004,491	100.0	24.0	24.2	--	23.3	17.5	--	3.5	7.6	--
Minnesota	8,360,120	100.0	17.1	13.8	3.6	24.0	34.2	--	5.4	1.5	0.4
Washington	7,716,175	100.0	22.5	8.5	2.5	16.1	37.5	3.8	0.7	5.9	2.5
Berkeley	6,997,741	100.0	24.4	8.0	2.6	20.9	31.5	7.5	0.2	3.0	--
UCLA	6,402,960	100.0	29.9	11.5	2.4	13.7	25.9	8.1	2.9	5.1	0.7
Texas	5,240,900	100.0	46.4	14.3	0.1	11.8	20.8	3.9	0.2	2.4	--
Puerto Rico	3,796,292	100.0	16.5	8.0	--	26.1	2.8	24.6	--	--	22.1
Hawaii	3,269,387	100.0	22.4	5.6	--	50.7	7.6	11.6	--	0.1	2.0
Illinois	3,229,591	100.0	44.5	22.2	(0.2)	2.9	15.7	5.2	1.0	8.6	--
Oklahoma	1,853,879	100.0	36.4	21.9	3.3	12.1	1.7	17.4	--	--	7.2
Massachusetts	1,025,976	100.0	40.8	31.0	2.3	19.4	6.5	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	561,650	100.0	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sub-total	75,943,945	100.0	26.0	13.8	2.1	20.1	24.2	4.4	1.7	5.2	1.7
TOTAL ALL	143,873,409	100.0	24.5	10.8	2.5	17.6	30.1	3.2	1.4	6.6	2.8

NOTES: Percentages may not total due to rounding. A = Funds allocated by University. B = Estimated value of indirect services. C = Other institutional sources of support. -- = Not Applicable.

TABLE 22

Percentage Distribution of Schools of Public Health Expenditures by Source by Name and Type of School, Academic Year 1977-1978

Private Schools	Total Expenditures		Institutional Sources of Support			Federal Sources of Support			Non-Federal Sponsored Accounts		
	Amount	Percent	A	B	C	Teaching	Research	Other	Teaching	Research	Other
Johns Hopkins	23,139,833	100.0	29.0	7.1	--	15.7	40.3	--	*	7.3	*
Harvard	22,576,000	100.0	30.3	--	--	10.0	37.7	--	3.3	15.1	3.6
Pittsburgh	8,430,301	100.0	14.2	11.9	11.1	5.4	34.4	9.0	--	8.0	6.0
Yale	5,231,409	100.0	20.2	15.6	*	13.6	46.6	--	*	1.0	2.2
Columbia	4,626,675	100.0	17.3	8.1	--	27.8	31.4	--	5.8	1.8	7.8
Tulane	4,308,080	100.0	24.5	14.6	3.6	24.2	24.8	4.8	2.4	1.0	*
Loma Linda	3,832,106	100.0	8.2	16.8	20.3	10.5	21.8	3.0	--	1.0	18.3
Sub-total	72,144,404	100.0	24.9	7.1	2.6	13.5	36.8	1.5	1.7	8.3	3.5
Public Schools											
North Carolina	16,447,577	100.0	24.4	11.0	4.6	21.4	29.4	*	*	9.0	--
Michigan	12,922,689	100.0	26.4	23.8	--	22.5	16.1	--	*	10.6	--
Minnesota	9,822,957	100.0	16.2	15.6	3.7	20.6	35.3	--	4.7	2.6	1.2
Washington	8,406,621	100.0	28.0	2.1	11.6	13.7	37.2	*	*	5.7	*
Berkeley	7,707,967	100.0	24.5	8.4	2.6	28.7	21.0	6.6	1.2	6.8	*
UCLA	7,258,217	100.0	29.8	11.3	1.6	13.8	30.2	7.2	*	4.5	*
Texas	6,659,225	100.0	41.7	22.9**	*	11.0	18.9	2.6	*	1.8	*
Puerto Rico	4,062,036	100.0	16.5	8.0	--	26.1	2.8	24.6	--	--	22.0
Illinois	3,466,066	100.0	43.7	21.9	--	9.0	9.3	4.7	2.2	9.3	--
Hawaii	3,320,427	100.0	22.6	5.4	--	48.4	8.2	13.9	--	*	1.4
Alabama	3,249,628	100.0	24.3	13.9	7.3	2.7	49.3	--	--	2.5	*
Massachusetts	1,977,919	100.0	27.2	19.0	--	12.5	35.4	--	--	*	5.0
Oklahoma	1,930,166	100.0	37.4	25.4	5.2	20.0	7.0	1.0	--	1.7	2.3
South Carolina	997,300	100.0	54.4	16.0	--	--	29.5	--	--	--	--
Sub-total	88,228,795	100.0	26.9	14.0	3.1	19.6	24.9	3.3	1.0	5.7	1.5
TOTAL ALL	160,373,199	100.0	26.0	10.9	2.9	16.9	30.3	2.5	1.3	6.9	2.4

NOTES: Percentages may not total due to rounding. A = Funds allocated by University. B = Estimated value of indirect services. C = Other institutional sources of support. -- = Not Applicable.

* Less than one percent.

**Fiscal year 1976-1977.

TABLE 23

Percentage Distribution of Schools of Public Health Operational Expenditures by Type of Expenditure, Name and Type of School, Academic Year 1976-1977

Private Schools	Faculty	Non-Faculty Advisory and Support Personnel	Consultant Services	Travel	Equipment	Alterations and Renovations	Supplies	Student Support	Other	Subtotal: Direct Expenditures	Value of Indirect Services
Johns Hopkins	31.9	27.5	0.4	2.0	2.3	0.2	8.4	11.3	9.1	93.1	6.9
Harvard	22.9	27.8	0.5	2.8	2.8	0.2	5.6	6.0	31.4	100.0	--
Pittsburgh	31.4	17.6	3.1	2.2	0.6	*	3.5	*	23.1	81.5	18.5
Yale	33.6	21.4	0.5	1.7	0.6	0.2	9.3	11.1	4.2	82.6	17.4
Columbia	43.0	23.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	--	1.2	13.2	10.2	92.4	7.6
Tulane	47.7	12.4	--	3.3	2.2	--	13.4	3.1	7.8	89.9	10.1
Loma Linda	20.3	27.9	--	0.7	2.2	1.3	4.8	8.3	4.5	70.0	30.0
Sub-total	30.5	24.7	0.7	2.2	2.0	0.2	6.6	7.8	17.3	92.0	8.0
Public Schools											
North Carolina	37.9	22.4	1.1	2.4	1.6	0.5	3.4	9.6	10.2	89.1	10.9
Michigan	26.2	23.8	--	1.6	0.8	--	5.2	15.9	2.3	75.8	24.2
Minnesota	28.1	19.5	2.0	2.5	1.2	--	8.8	9.5	14.6	86.2	13.8
Washington	33.0	14.9	0.7	1.9	1.3	0.1	19.6	20.0	--	91.5	8.5
Berkeley	25.8	24.5	1.9	2.8	0.7	0.1	10.5	11.2	14.5	92.0	8.0
UCLA	18.8	35.7	0.5	3.0	1.0	0.1	15.4	7.3	6.7	88.5	11.5
Texas	29.8	25.2	1.0	1.7	1.4	--	2.0	6.5	18.1	85.7	14.3
Puerto Rico**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0**	--
Hawaii	39.9	23.7	1.1	1.9	0.1	--	1.0	14.5	12.2	94.4	5.6
Illinois	49.4	8.2	0.5	1.0	3.1	--	2.9	2.9	9.8	77.8	22.2
Oklahoma	39.6	13.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	4.8	0.9	12.1	7.0	78.1	21.9
Massachusetts	41.1	4.4	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.5	16.6	0.5	68.7	31.3
South Carolina	47.0	7.7	0.8	1.7	8.0	--	2.3	0.2	3.9	71.6	28.4
Sub-total	30.0	20.8	0.8	1.9	1.2	0.3	7.1	11.0	8.2	86.3**	13.7
TOTAL ALL	30.2	22.6	0.8	2.1	1.5	0.2	6.9	9.5	12.4	89.0	11.0

*Less than one-tenth of one percent. **Expenditures for Puerto Rico were not included because it gave no breakdown.

TABLE 24

Percentage Distribution of Schools of Public Health Operational Expenditures by Type of Expenditure, Name and Type of School, Academic Year 1977-1978

Private Schools	Faculty	Non-Faculty Advisory and Support Personnel	Consultant Services	Travel	Equipment	Alterations and Renovations	Supplies	Student Support	Other	Subtotal: Direct Expenditures	Value of Indirect Services
Johns Hopkins	31.3	30.3	*	1.3	1.8	*	7.2	9.8	10.4	92.8	7.2
Harvard	22.9	27.9	*	2.7	2.6	*	5.3	5.5	32.0	100.0	--
Pittsburgh	33.6	18.4	1.6	2.0	2.4	*	3.6	*	19.8	81.5	18.5
Yale	33.2	23.4	*	1.9	*	*	9.0	10.6	4.8	84.6	15.4
Columbia	45.5	19.6	*	*	*	*	1.6	15.7	7.7	91.9	8.1
Tulane	35.6	14.3	--	2.5	2.2	--	24.6	3.5	7.3	90.2	9.8
Loma Linda	13.9	10.0	--	*	1.2	1.3	2.4	2.8	51.0	83.2	16.8
Sub-total	29.2	24.7	0.5	1.9	1.9	1.0	6.7	7.0	19.5	92.5	7.5
Public Schools											
North Carolina	37.1	22.5	1.4	2.4	2.1	*	3.4	9.1	10.6	89.0	11.0
Michigan	28.6	26.0	--	1.5	1.0	--	4.8	12.1	2.2	76.2	23.8
Minnesota	25.2	21.2	2.2	2.7	*	2.5	7.1	7.1	15.8	84.4	15.6
Washington	40.3	14.3	*	*	2.0	*	21.7	5.9	3.5	88.3	11.7
Berkeley	13.5	35.8	--	1.5	1.0	--	9.1	11.4	19.3	91.6	8.4
UCLA	19.6	35.0	*	3.5	*	--	11.6	6.3	11.9	88.7	11.3
Texas	25.8	24.0	*	1.8	*	--	1.2	6.7	16.5	77.1	22.9
Puerto Rico**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	46.2	7.7	*	*	2.9	--	2.7	9.0	8.2	78.1	21.9
Hawaii	41.5	22.4	2.5	2.5	*	--	1.0	13.1	10.7	94.6	5.4
Alabama	16.3	28.6	*	2.1	1.8	7.6	3.6	1.0	12.1	73.9	26.1
Massachusetts	28.3	3.1	*	*	1.1	*	1.4	11.4	33.8	81.0	19.0
Oklahoma	46.2	14.0	*	1.0	*	*	1.2	7.6	3.9	74.6	25.4
South Carolina	37.9	7.3	*	*	3.8	*	1.2	2.2	30.5	84.0	16.0
Sub-total	30.0	23.4	0.8	1.9	1.3	0.3	6.7	8.6	11.2	84.2	15.8
TOTAL ALL	29.6	24.0	0.7	1.9	1.6	0.6	6.7	7.8	15.1	88.1	11.9

NOTE: Percentages may not total due to rounding. -- = Not Applicable.

*Less than one percent. **Data not available for Puerto Rico; therefore expenditures for all schools round to $156,311,103.

TABLE 25

ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH
AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE DATA, ALL SCHOOLS
1974-1975

PROGRAM AREAS	INSTITUTIONAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT			FEDERAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT			NON-FEDERAL SPONSORED ACCOUNTS			TOTALS	PERCENTS
	A.	B.	C.	Teaching & Training	Research	All Other	Teaching & Training	Research	All Other		
General Administration	10,325,459	8,098,381	258,013	4,931,603	1,744,312	1,592,361	346,943	1,151,207	204,051	28,652,330	23.4%
Special Projects	154,439	--	--	379,556	1,301,880	137,427	25,656	204,561	35,225	2,238,744	1.8%
Biostatistics	1,642,627	685,854	404,059	1,931,891	3,927,234	119,491	27,010	138,488	137,217	9,013,871	7.4%
Epidemiology	3,291,004	1,096,474	411,457	3,095,919	11,525,764	112,262	44,340	1,544,283	100,121	21,221,624	17.3%
Environmental Health Science	3,208,632	1,021,252	327,361	2,595,574	6,791,190	185,918	88,622	2,709,327	139,699	17,067,575	14.0%
Behavioral Sciences	1,014,383	163,032	311,428	744,812	983,722	38,791	7,008	172,654	11,456	3,447,286	2.8%
Health Sciences Administration	3,088,319	1,326,346	466,375	3,990,652	4,340,831	790,992	834,808	736,815	288,058	15,863,196	13.0%
Family Health	4,442,608	299,973	172,299	4,830,741	7,608,489	1,073,257	122,689	1,837,043	240,845	20,627,944	16.9%
Other	460,691	894,662	47,900	255,243	1,584,323	566,740	--	239,558	134,170	4,183,287	3.4%
COLUMN TOTALS	27,628,162	13,585,974	2,398,892	22,755,991	39,807,745	4,617,239	1,497,076	8,733,936	1,290,842	122,315,857	100.0%
COLUMN PERCENTS	22.6%	11.1%	2.0%	18.6%	32.5%	3.8%	1.2%	7.1%	1.1%	100.0%	
	35.7%			54.9%			9.4%				

ASPH-1/77

TABLE 26

1976-1977 AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE DATA IN U.S. SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

PROGRAM AREAS	INSTITUTIONAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT			FEDERAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT			NON-FEDERAL SPONSORED ACCOUNTS			TOTAL	PERCENT
	A.	B.	C.	TEACHING/ TRAINING	RESEARCH	ALL OTHERS	TEACHING/ TRAINING	RESEARCH	ALL OTHERS		
General Administration	11,352,109	8,272,543	277,752	6,[illegible],254	2,493,274	1,054,376	488,193	1,152,403	267,948	31,747,852	22.2
Special Projects	155,287	384,204	69,270	--	2,717,314	25,678	--	858,090	1,064,514	5,274,357	3.7
Biostatistics	2,073,404	438,923	421,299	1,805,489	7,634,838	168,924	21,724	402,353	88,886	13,055,840	9.1
Epidemiology/TM/Health	2,483,144	935,678	366,445	2,325,729	8,680,818	151,040	26,923	1,405,668	207,134	16,582,579	11.5
Biostatistics/Epidemiology	173,234	197,337	143,173	88,460	395,985	118,786	--	48,406	58,159	1,223,540	0.8
Environmental Health Sciences	3,324,626	732,041	219,029	2,027,560	4,884,197	101,096	109,709	1,532,455	252,113	13,182,826	9.2
Behavioral Sci/Hlth Ed/ Comm Mntl Hlth/Social Medical Sci	1,427,572	341,227	199,552	938,778	1,877,219	--	76,134	133,362	35,253	5,029,097	3.5
Hlth Svc Adm/Planning/Hosp Adm/Med Care Org/Comm Hlth	4,201,418	1,235,591	517,465	5,359,720	2,487,170	459,738	1,016,475	1,058,538	819,857	17,155,972	12.0
Family Hlth/Pop Stud/Intl Hlth	1,276,098	199,506	--	1,479,899	1,763,428	1,275,866	108,214	728,233	476,952	7,308,196	5.1
Biomedical Science/Physiology/ Pathobiology/Microbiology	1,897,139	193,189	109,214	1,151,958	5,937,345	63,582	1,898	646,358	--	10,000,683	7.0
Nutr Sci/Human Ecology	1,369,562	140,074	123,995	869,253	1,898,755	428	11,386	405,110	5,934	4,824,497	3.4
Gerontology	22,749	--	--	204,695	--	--	--	--	--	227,444	0.2
Maternal and Child Health	367,348	11,554	22,175	1,422,924	788,778	82,107	--	11,878	433,440	3,140,204	2.2
Occupational/Environmentl Hlth	231,318	107,759	1,065	50,983	280,448	--	5,848	912,157	--	1,589,578	1.1
Health Care Services	229,886	213,834	135,809	36,564	--	--	19,308	--	191,952	827,353	0.6
Extended University	--	--	22,650	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,650	*
Continuing Education	--	4,280	--	86,651	--	--	108,835	--	--	199,766	0.1
Medical School Education	9,540	722	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,506	56,768	*
Other	1,524,420	1,637,565	1,001,321	691,619	1,488,098	628,370	21,714	194,075	100,441	7,287,623	5.1
A-Dept Biomed/Env Hlth Sci	838,212	243,673	--	190,955	--	--	--	--	--	1,272,840	0.9
B-Dept Social/Adm Hlth Sci	570,287	222,345	34,144	181,082	--	--	--	--	--	1,007,858	0.7
Overhead, Buildings, etc.	1,772,298	--	--	--	--	521,938				2,294,236	1.6
TOTAL	35,299,651	15,512,045	3,664,358	25,301,573	43,327,667	4,651,929	2,016,361	9,489,086	4,049,089	143,311,759	
PERCENT	24.7%	10.8%	2.6%	17.7%	30.2%	3.2%	1.4%	6.6%	2.8%		
	38.1%			51.1%			10.8%				

* Items too small to be included in percentages.

TABLE 27

EXPENDITURES BY SOURCE - JULY 1, 1976 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1977
U.S. SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

SCHOOL	INSTITUTIONAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT			FEDERAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT			NON-FEDERAL SPONSORED ACCOUNTS			TOTAL
	A.	B.	C.	TEACHING & TRAINING	RESEARCH	ALL OTHERS	TEACHING & TRAINING	RESEARCH	ALL OTHERS	
Berkeley	1,706,963	561,221	181,217	1,460,035	2,202,048	521,938	10,884	349,942	3,495	6,997,741
UCLA	1,912,735	734,426	151,048	875,800	1,655,643	520,106	184,230	326,424	42,548	6,402,960
Columbia	563,568	363,392		1,215,023	1,642,982	12,493	108,835	126,191	726,305	4,758,789
Harvard	6,263,000			2,573,000	7,903,000		290,000	2,765,000	1,062,000	20,856,000
Hawaii	731,312	182,101		1,657,991	247,952	379,940		3,682	66,409	3,269,387
Illinois	1,436,786	718,393	(6,327)	93,342	507,867	167,059	33,465	279,006		3,229,591
Johns Hopkins	5,920,991	1,489,122		3,340,743	9,184,863		165,681	1,348,896	32,949	21,483,245
Loma Linda	274,696	549,395	773,190	395,344	519,652	261,590		54,102	378,665	3,206,634 [1]
Massachusetts	418,437	318,012	23,400	199,127	67,000					1,025,976 [1]
Michigan	3,118,173	3,143,357		3,033,293	2,273,844		449,909	985,915		13,004,491 [2]
Minnesota	1,428,876	1,155,447	304,384	2,003,320	2,858,130		455,308	124,532	30,123	8,360,120
North Carolina	3,510,812	1,576,550	690,478	2,842,608	4,468,220		79,530	1,316,585		14,484,783
Oklahoma	675,540	405,322	60,284	223,718	31,716	323,303			133,996	1,853,879
Pittsburgh	1,015,501	1,014,018	972,170	302,720	2,728,759	1,023,585		767,228	508,389	8,332,370
Puerto Rico	624,737	304,631		989,736	105,647	934,235			837,306	3,796,292
South Carolina [3]										561,650 [3]
Texas	2,431,280	749,300	5,949	618,631	1,089,554	205,879	10,269	125,580	4,458	5,240,900 [2]
Tulane	818,032	612,407	115,324	1,067,164	880,627	10,037	128,279	34,273	5,552	3,671,695
Washington	1,736,728	658,300	190,733	1,245,034	2,891,006	291,764	55,033	453,687	193,890	7,716,175
Yale	711,484	976,651	202,508	1,164,946	2,069,157		44,938	428,043	23,004	5,620,731
TOTAL	35,299,651	15,512,045	3,664,358	25,301,573	43,327,667	4,651,929	2,016,361	9,489,086	4,049,089	143,873,409 [3]

1/ Differences between totals on this report and the one on "Expenditures by Category" were not explained.

2/ Differences between totals on this report and the one on "Expenditures by Category" are due to rounding of basic figures.

3/ Provided figure for total expenditures only so the figure has been placed in the total column only and has not been distributed by source.

7. Research in Schools of Public Health

a. Special Notes

In the aggregate, the eighteen (out of 20) Schools of Public Health reported a total of 804 research projects ongoing during the 1976-1977 schools year. These projects represented a broad range of health research.

Because there was no standard terminology utilized by all schools to designate major disciplinary concentrations for research, all reported projects were classified into eleven categories plus other as recommended by the Project Committee: Epidemiology, Biostatistics, Health Administration, Environmental Sciences, Occupational Safety and Health, Health Services, Health Education, Nutrition, Biomedical Laboratory Sciences, Population Studies, and Behavioral and Social Sciences.

In the classification process, great difficulty was experienced in trying to distinguish between the various categories. Decisions were made on the basis of the 200-word summary; the title of the project; and, in some cases, the name of the principal investigator. Inevitably, arbitrary decisions had to be made in order to arrive at classifications most nearly representative of the categories.

The information on expenditure of funds for research was reasonably complete, except for Harvard. The schools were asked to show direct fund expenditures and indirect cost recoveries as separate items. Because of this separation of funds, the total of direct expenditures in this report will not match the total of expenditures for research found in the Expenditure Report for 1976-1977 dated April 18, 1978.

In summary, seventeen of the eighteen schools expended $36,664,728 in direct funds for research during fiscal year 1977. These expenditures supported 731 of the 804 projects. As noted in Tables 28 and 29 Johns Hopkins was the leader among the schools in the amount of funds expended and the number of active projects.

b. Arrangement of Data

Table 28. Research Being Conducted in Schools of Public Health for 1976-1977 by School by Research Category by Amount of Direct Expenditures in Each Category

The rank order of the categories with the greatest amount of funds expended were: Biostatistics, Biomedical Laboratory Sciences, Epidemiology, Health Services, Environmental Sciences, Population Studies, Health Administration, Nutrition, Occupational Safety and Health, Behavioral and Social Sciences, Health Education, and Other.

Table 29. Research Being Conducted in Schools of Public Health for 1976-1977 by School by Research Category by Number of Projects in Each Category

Areas of specialization which rank highest in the number of projects may not have had the same ranking in the total of funds expended.

Table 30. Agencies or Organizations Supporting Research in Schools of Public Health During Fiscal Year 1977

Table 30 shows an aggregate of the sponsors of research in Schools of Public Health separated into Federal and Non-Federal Agencies by Direct and Research Expenditures and are arranged in order of the amount of funds awarded.

TABLE 28. RESEARCH BEING CONDUCTED IN SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH FOR 1976-1977 BY SCHOOL BY RESEARCH CATEGORY BY AMOUNT OF DIRECT EXPENDITURES IN EACH CATEGORY

SCHOOL	RESEARCH CATEGORY												
	Epidemiology	Biostatistics	Health Administration	Environmental Sciences	Occupational Safety and Health	Health Services	Health Education	Nutrition	Biomedical Laboratory Sciences	Population Studies	Behavioral and Social Sciences	Other	Total
Berkeley	239,267	463,317		293,650		782,194		6,153	585,970				2,370,551
UCLA	489,924	162,039	149,425	146,950		308,726	149,940	273,088	155,810	615,532	6,778		2,458,212
Columbia	134,956	182,067	19,360	174,597	10,143	989,035			131,470		67,434		1,709,062
Harvard*													
Hawaii	19,092	84,611	18,390	1,483		72,159							195,735
Illinois	74,320	377,894		451,595		57,450		5,000	72,000				1,038,259
Johns Hopkins	1,923,954	874,385	39,162	1,322,573	119,047	964,038	65,839	271,047	2,946,061	1,079,468		127,126	9,732,700
Loma Linda	158,099	44,666				255,105	2,250	20,610	1,669				482,399
Massachusetts													
Michigan	342,202	262,434	715,861	257,462	1,167	293,558		17,400	609,015		190,439	10,330	2,699,868
Minnesota	677,264	1,401,300		20,247		62,183	9,536	260,027	143,061				2,573,618
North Carolina	20,003	2,253,558		887,868	605,135	310,694		101,171	78,847	91,630			4,348,906
Oklahoma				31,716									31,716
Pittsburgh	531,387	808,584		573,075	3,775	112,706		4,540	323,617			6,673	2,364,357
Puerto Rico						105,647							105,647
South Carolina													
Texas	1,148	1,057,335	20,893	2,875		52,379		6,03[illegible]	53,207				1,193,869
Tulane	59,219					283,000			702,624				1,044,843
Washington	319,766	640,257	526,175	34,873	67,837	13,503			1,019,588		1,773	5,447	2,629,219
Yale	779,561	14,760	18,795						782,060		90,591		1,685,767
TOTAL	5,770,162	8,627,207	1,508,061	4,198,964	807,104	4,662,377	227,565	965,068	7,604,999	1,786,630	357,015	149,576	36,664,728

* Harvard reported amount of total award instead of direct expenditures for fiscal year 1977.

TABLE 29. RESEARCH BEING CONDUCTED IN SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH FOR 1976-1977 BY SCHOOL BY RESEARCH CATEGORY BY NUMBER OF PROJECTS IN EACH CATEGORY

SCHOOL	RESEARCH CATEGORY												
	Epi-demiology	Biosta-tistics	Health Admini-stration	Environ-mental Sciences	Occupational Safety and Health	Health Services	Health Education	Nutrition	Biomedical Laboratory Sciences	Population Studies	Behavioral and Social Sciences	Other	Total
Berkeley	4	6		12		11		2	10				45
UCLA	5	2	3	6		5	2	12	4	2	1		42
Columbia	2	4	1	2	1	12			4		2		28
Harvard	8	2	6	12	10	6	1	5	20	1		2	201*
Hawaii	1	3	1	1		3							9
Illinois	2	7		12		5		1	3				30
Johns Hopkins	32	16	7	24	5	21	2	9	58	26		10	210
Loma Linda	3	1				2	1	2	1				10
Massachusetts													
Michigan	5	6	8	14	1	4		2	18		2	1	61
Minnesota	14	8		4		1	1	1	3				32
North Carolina	2	6		32	3	5		2	3	3			56
Oklahoma				1									1
Pittsburgh	8	22		12	1	6		1	15			2	67
Puerto Rico						2							2
South Carolina													
Texas	1	2	2	1		2		1	3				12
Tulane	1					1			8				10
Washington	8	19	8	4	2	2			31		1	3	78
Yale	12	2	1						22		1		38
TOTAL	108	106	37	137	23	88	7	38	203	32	7	18	932*

* 128 "Unclassified" research projects are included in this total.

TABLE 30. AGENCIES OR ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING RESEARCH IN SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH DURING FISCAL YEAR 1977

FEDERAL AGENCIES OR ORGANIZATIONS HAVING MORE THAN 1% OF DIRECT EXPENDITURES

NHLBI (National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute) - 13.54%
NIH (General) - 8.23%
NIAID (National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Diseases) - 7.16%
PHS (Public Health Service) - 6.05%
NCI (National Cancer Institute) - 5.54%
AID (Agency for International Development) - 4.07%
EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) - 3.63%
NICHD (National Institute for Child Health and Human Development) - 3.31%
NIEHS (National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences) - 2.65%
NINDS (National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke) - 2.31%
NIDA (National Institute of Drug Abuse) - 2.26%
DHEW (General) - 2.07%
CDC (Center for Disease Control) - 2.07%
NCHSR (National Center for Health Services Research) - 2.00%
NIMH (National Institute of Mental Health) - 1.92%
HRA (Health Resources Administration) - 1.89%
BCHS (Bureau of Community Health Services) - 1.15%
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration - 1.01%

All other federal agencies each account for less than 1% of research expenditures.

FEDERAL AGENCIES WHICH ACCOUNT FOR LESS THAN 1% OF RESEARCH EXPENDITURES

NIAAA (National Institute of Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse)
NIAMDD (National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases)
Department of the Army
ERDA (Energy Research and Development Admin.)
NSF (National Science Foundation)
DHEW (Administration on Aging)
Department of State
OEO (Office of Equal Opportunity)
Department of Energy
U. S. Air Force
DHEW (Social and Rehabilitation Service)
DHEW (Division of Nursing)
USPHS-DRR (Division of Research Resources)
Health Services Administration
Brooke Army Medical Center
Social Security Administration
DHEW-NEI (National Eye Institute)
National Institute on Aging
Department of Interior
DOD - Navy
Office of Naval Research
NIGMS (National Institute of General Medical Sciences)
NCHS (National Center for Health Statistics)
DHEW (Fogarty International Center)
Department of Commerce
NIDR (National Institute of Dental Research)
FDA (Food and Drug Administration)
NASA
Bureau of Health Manpower
Veterans Administration
Office of Human Development

NON-FEDERAL AGENCIES OR ORGANIZATIONS HAVING MORE THAN 1% OF DIRECT EXPENDITURES

Uniroyal, Goodyear, Firestone, and General Tire Company - $586,123 - 1.59%

All other non-federal agencies each account for less than 1% of research expenditures.

NON-FEDERAL AGENCIES WHICH ACCOUNT FOR LESS THAN 1% of RESEARCH EXPENDITURES

American Cancer Society
World Bank
Atlantic Richfield Foundation
National Geographic Society
Allied Chemical Corporation
Development of Occupational Health Studies
Patient Education Research Program
Charles E. Merrill Trust
Walter Foundation
Mead Johnson
National Foundation
Edna McConnell Clark Foundation
Population Council
Codman Research Group, Inc.
John F. Kennedy Institute
California State Department of Health
Air Resources Board
Pittsburgh Corning
State of California
Water Resources Center (Davis and University of California)
Hospital Research and Educational Trust
University of California (Cancer Research Coordinating Committee)

TABLE 30. AGENCIES OR ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING RESEARCH IN SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH DURING FISCAL YEAR 1977 (CONTINUED)

NON-FEDERAL AGENCIES WHICH ACCOUNT FOR LESS THAN 1% of RESEARCH EXPENDITURES

Shell Oil Company
Thermal Insulation Manufacturers
University of California
State of Minnesota
Mount Sinai Hospital
Institute of Water Research (Univ. of Michigan)
General Motors Corporation
Olin Chemical Corporation
Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc.
Manufacturing Chemists Association
Borden Chemical Corporation
National Sanitation Corporation
University of Michigan (Cancer Research Inst. Grant from American)
Cancer Society and Hazel Dutt Fund
Mayo Foundation
American Thoracic Society
Ford Foundation
Community Funds, Inc.
Perkins, Cole, Stone, Olsen, and Williams
Water Resources Research Institute
Cedars Sinai Medical Center
Fred Hutchison Cancer Research Center
N.W. Kidney Center
U. of Guelph
Robert Wood Johnson
Skagit County Planning Department
American Industrial Hygiene Association
Ford Motor Company
PRC
Maurice Falk Medical Fund
Ortho Research Foundation
Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation
Buhl Foundation
Health Research Services Foundation
Huber Foundation
Children's Eye Care Foundation
Research Development Fund
Huntingtor Alloys, Inc.
NTL Insulation
Johns Manville
University of Maryland (Schools of Nursing and Medicine)
Yale University (School of Medicine)
Department of State (Supply and Transportation Division)
Contra Costa County District
Goleta City Water District
Stanford Research Institute
Stanford University
Ross Laboratories - Columbus, Ohio
College of American Pathologists
Campus Research Board - University of Illinois
Chicago Lung Association
University of Illinois - School of Public Health
Chicago Lung Association and Illinois Institute for Environmental Quality
Illinois Institute for Environmental Quality
Illinois College of Podiatric Medicine
University of Michigan - Rockam Graduate School
Michigan Department of Public Health
Grant to Subcontract from Sault St. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians
Michigan Heart Association
N.C. State Board of Science and Technology
N.C. Department of Natural and Economic Resources
N.C. Department of Administration
N.C. State University - Sea Grant
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh Foundation
International Project for Voluntary Sterilization
Owens Corning Fiberglass Corporation
American Smelting and Refining Company
Chrysler - International Union of UAW
Cabot Corporation - Satellite Division
Dinardo and MacFarland Weather Services, Inc.
Western Pennsylvania Heart Association, Inc.
Continental Research Foundation and Santangelo
Carnegie - Mellon University
Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association
Virginia Mason Research Center
Coordinating Research Council, Inc.
Radian Corporation
Proctor and Gamble
Duke Power Company
N.C. Department of Human Resources
Battelle Pacific Northwest Labs
Bangladesh Institute of Developmental Studies
Pathfinder Fund
Baltimore City - Professional Standards Review Organization
Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Insurance Institute for Highway Safety
Marine Mammal Commission
World Wildlife Fund
Maryland Department of Natural Resources
International Institute of Synthetic Rubber Producers
Baltimore City Health Department
Maryland Association for Mental Health
State of Maryland
Milbank Memorial Fund
Weight Watchers Foundation
American Red Cross
Philips - Duphar B.V.
Sandoz - Forschungsinstitut
National Multiple Sclerosis Society
Blue Cross-Blue Shield
Seam Institute for Mathematics and Society
Foundation for Child Development
G. E. Foundation
Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
National Fisheries Institute
Minnesota Department of Health
Minnesota Heart Association
City of Seattle
APHA
Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union
NICHD and Grant Foundation
American Heart Association

TABLE 30. AGENCIES OR ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING RESEARCH IN SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH DURING FISCAL YEAR 1977 (CONTINUED)

NON-FEDERAL AGENCIES WHICH ACCOUNT FOR LESS THAN 1% OF RESEARCH EXPENDITURES

International Development Research Center - Ottawa, Canada
Kellogg Foundation
City of New Haven
City of New Haven Lead Poison
American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons
World Health Organization
General Foods Corporation
Rockefeller Foundation
Merck and Company
National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement, Inc.
New York Blood Center
Community Blood Counsel of Greater New York
Forest Service
Sandia Laboratories
Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Rehabilitation
Corn Products Company International
UCLA Foundation
Kroc Foundation
University of California - Division of Agricultural Sciences
Argonne National Laboratory
Department of Interior and Campus Research Board - University of Illinois
Attorney General Trust
Reserve Mining Company
HCFA
Michigan Department of Public Health and East Center Michigan
Comprehensive Health Planning Council, Inc.
Florida Sulphur Oxides Study, Inc.
Consumers Power Company
Children's Hospital of Buffalo
Retail Food Industry and the Society of the Plastic Industry
Electric Power Research Institute
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Duke University
Society of Plastics Industry
B. F. Goodrich
Armstrong Rubber Company
Beth Israel Hospital
Fels Research Institute Subcontract
United Nations Children's Fund
Peter Bent Brigham Hospital
Boston University
No Supporting Agency
Unknown
Gifts - Various Donors
Individuals
Miscellaneous Income

Other Activities in the Data Center

1. Cost of Education

a. Background

The purpose of developing cost of education estimates per student was to provide a base on which to calculate student body cost in Schools of Public Health. The Subcommittee working on this task recognized several issues that had to be considered in arriving at an estimate of the cost of education. It was agreed that teaching funds expended in education could be provided, and that research was vital in supporting an education program. However, no acceptable mechanism existed for integrating expenditures for research into a cost of education figure.

The procedure under discussion provided an overall estimate of the cost of educating a student in a School of Public Health, but could not be broken into definitive figures by department or area of speecialization. It was agreed that it would be impossible to obtain this figure on a program area or departmental basis since students take core courses in a number of different subject areas and these costs are charged off to the departments giving the courses. The total cost of educating students can be divided by the number of FTE students in the school to obtain a per student cost. The Subcommittee agreed that with available resources, these figures were the best that could be obtained. The approach agreed on follows:

(1) Develop an expenditure report which reflects direct cost only, classified by source of funds and purpose in support of teaching and research.

(2) Calculate the total value of indirect services provided by the University for teaching.

(3) Subtract fellowship and administrative costs (Dean's office and other) from expenditure report.

(4) Allocate administrative costs and total value of services provided by the University back to research and teaching based on a proration of those costs in the same ratio as the total amount of direct expenditures of each.

(5) Divide the total cost of teaching by the number of students in the fall term to arrive at the cost of educating a student.

(6) The six schools volunteering to work on this report also tried an alternate to number (5) using a cost per credit hour approach which was later rejected because of lack of comparability among schools in defining credit hours.

(7) Expenditures for research were initially considered as a part of the cost of education. After several attempts to work out a formula it was dropped as a viable indication of the cost of education.

There were two main sources utilized to obtain necessary data and information, i.e., various computer printouts obtained from the University showing expenditures by grant, purpose, object of expenditure (salaries and wages, capital expenditures, and other non-personnel items), and overhead cost. These, of course, required considerable familiarity with the purposes of each funding source, particularly with grants and contracts.

Expenses for Educational Service Agreements (ESA's) and Departmental Instruction were computed separately. The ESA category included all training grants and contracts, while the Departmental Instruction was made up from school resources. It was necessary to separate the ESA's and Departmental Instruction because of significant differences in the percentage value of University-provided indirect services that applied, as discussed below.

The values of University-provided services were obtained and demonstrated Educational Service Agreement percentages and Departmental Instruction percentages. Special computations of the Department Instruction percentages were made. It was decided to use the University's overhead rate, deleting those costs which were directly attributable to funds allocated to the school. These included the "departmental administration" and "proposal costs" categories. The remaining percentages were applied to the salaries and wages (exclusive of fringe benefits) for each category, i.e., ESA's and Departmental Instruction. The ESA's and Departmental Instruction expenditures were then recombined to get a total teaching budget. Each service grant or contract was analyzed and teaching expenditures were placed in the ESA category.

At a meeting of the Subcommittee held in conjunction with the Project Committee on November 3, 1977 several points were raised with respect to the proposed format. Regarding the figure used as a divisor in dividing total expenditures for teaching to obtain a per student cost of education, it was stated that total expenditures could be divided by FTE students to obtain an estimated cost per FTE student. The Subcommittee agreed that the approach used was appropriate and should be applied.

Six schools applied this methodology and met in January 1978 to discuss progress on the project, redefine terms, and make any adjustments or modifications to the procedure deemed necessary. Preliminary data exhibited at the January meeting brought out several additional issues:

(1) It was determined that a school-wide cost per FTE student approach would be calculated, but not a cost of education by program area because of the many core courses students from all program areas are required to take.

(2) Public service projects were not included in the cost of education computations.

(3) Undergraduate education was not included in the calculations.

(4) Resources allocated to continuing education programs were not included in expenditures.

b. Results

Three of the schools participating in the exercise were private and three were tax-supported. The total of FTE students represent approximately 40% of the total of FTE students in Schools of Public Health and approximately the same percentage of teaching funds.

Issues that concerned the Subcommittee on these data were the differences among schools as to make-up of student bodies, ratio of full-time to part-time students, methods of arriving at true expenditures and allocation of these expenditures to teaching.

c. Cost of Education Calculated by Full-time Equivalent Students

As noted in Table 31, calculations were based on total expenditures for teaching. In the "Teaching Expenditures Per FTE for Teaching" column, the figures were derived by dividing total FTE into the total for teaching. The range was $6498 to $12,933. The six schools expended $26,910,617 for teaching 2637 full-time equivalent students during 1976-1977. The average expenditures per FTE were $10,205 per year.

Table 31. Cost of Education by Full-time Equivalent Students

School	Total Expenditures for Teaching	Full-time Students	FTE of Part-time Students 1/	Total FTE	1976-1977 Expenditures Per FTE Student for Teaching 2/
# 2	2,161,838	179	76	255	8,478
# 3	5,718,008	566	90	656	8,716
# 5	6,727,899	431	90	521	12,913
# 1	3,054,246	447	23	470	6,498
# 6	3,918,565	236	67	303	12,933
# 4	5,330,061	359	73	432	12,338
TOTAL	26,910,617	2218	419	2637	10,205

1/ Total credit hours of part-time students were divided by nine.

2/ Total for teaching divided by total FTE students.

2. Nomenclature and Classification of Educational Programs in Schools of Public Health

a. Background

The task of classification of educational programs currently existing in Schools of Public Health was undertaken by the Data Center in response to a provision of the contract. Initially the task was designed for completion within ten months with a planned introduction of the classifications and definitions into the 1978-1979 data forms. After the preliminary investigation of what existed in the schools as labels for student interest areas, areas of specialization, and program of study tracks, it became obvious that a reasonable classification could not be developed in the time span as specified. See page 96 for a list of interest areas offered in Schools of Public Health and the number of schools using them. After several meetings with a Subcommittee of the Project Committee and reviewing as many drafts the report was filed on December 31, 1978.

b. Approach to the Problem

The Subcommittee carefully reviewed the terms of the contract prior to undertaking the task. The specific provisions of the contract were:

> "Develop a classification of educational programs or tracts offered by the schools of public health, which will differentiate among at least 40 specialties or concentrations within the field. For each of the 40 programs (tracks) this will include:
>
> a) Nomenclature.
>
> b) A brief description or listing of essential educational content that is common to all programs or tracks of this type.
>
> c) The principle function(s) for which the program is designed to prepare students.
>
> d) Identification of the educational institutions (including, minimally, those accredited schools of public health) which offer such programs."

The specifications of the contract did not provide a description of the purpose of this task. The purpose of nomenclature and classification of educational programs offered by Schools of Public Health as outlined by the Project Committee were:

(1) A delineation of the kinds of manpower being educated in Schools of Public Health under rubrics which have some meaning beyond the program titles as assigned by individual schools;

(2) A description of program areas precise enough to inform knowledgeable persons of the differences between programs;

(3) A listing of major functions graduates are expected to perform once they have completed course work within a given program area.

In order to accomplish the contract objectives as expanded by the Project Committee, the Project Staff, in consultation with the Committee, addressed three sub-tasks:

(1) Develop a logical, rational structure independent of any particular school's organizational structure.

(2) Define and describe each segment of the structure.

(3) Develop an array of student interest areas offered by schools that would fall within these definitions.

The Schools of Public Health offer programs of study leading to master's and doctoral degrees; a few schools also offer baccalaureate degree programs. See page 94 for a list of degrees offered, disaggregated by school and degree designation. There is considerable variation among the schools as to the specifics of degree requirements, admissions criteria, and curricula. An attempt has been made in this report to describe in general outline those components of degree programs which are more or less common to all schools, although the knowledgeable reader will immediately call to mind situations where the report's generalizations fail in specific application.

The field of public health utilizes skills from many disciplines, and students come from a wide variety of academic and experience backgrounds. The schools have responded to this need by offering a large number of specialized areas of study within the basic master's and doctoral degree structure. Because there was such a large number of possible organizational and programmatic combinations that could be used to describe and classify public health specializations, the task of doing so was a formidable one indeed! The problem was compounded by the very large number of "sub-specializations" (usually described as "program tracks," "interest areas," "majors," etc.). There was, nevertheless, considerable similarity among the schools relative to some offerings. All, for example, had programs in Epidemiology, although the variability among schools as to specific elements (course offerings, admissions requirements, sub-specializations, research emphasis, etc.) was substantial.

The task of the Project Committee and Staff was, therefore, to distill from the mass of information available those areas of specialization which appeared to be common to all or most Schools of Public Health, and which were amenable to the contractural requirements of differentiation and description. The report also included an "other" category in which a number of programs were grouped. No value judgment as to the importance of these programs should be inferred; the classification scheme was made more on the basis of the universality of the program area and on the basis of difficulty of differentiation than of other criteria.

As implied by the above, it became apparent that it would not be feasible or desirable to attempt the contractural requirement of

"at least 40 specialties or concentrations within the field." Instead, the report describes ten areas of major specialization which, as indicated, appeared to be common to all of the schools. It had been the original intention then to describe and differentiate among a number of additional "sub-specialties," but it proved to be impossible within the limits of time and resources. The primary reasons for this were due to:

(1) The student interest areas or sub-specializations are a collection of titles various schools use to describe their own programs which are not universally understood or subject to convenient differentiation.

(2) Even when these titles occur fairly often in the schools' program offerings, there is even less comparability among programs than in the major areas of specialization. Admissions prerequisites, program content, and degree requirements vary so widely that rational groupings are difficult, indeed impossible, to develop.

(3) Sub-specializations often seem to be a matter of organizational convenience and a shifting of interest of federal funding initiatives.

It should be noted also that a number of schools offer programs which on the surface do not appear to be primary public health disciplines. A number of schools list such programs as anatomy, biochemistry, etc., which are usually found in schools of medicine or in colleges of arts and sciences. One suspects that either programs are mistitled and are more appropriately located in a School of Public Health than the title would imply, or they are the result of historical accidents in which programs are located organizationally in Schools of Public Health that are more often found in some other university organizational component. The report does not presume to judge this question. To summarize, therefore, the report attempted to do the following:

(1) It described nine major areas of specialization, plus a "catch all" area designated as "other." While these areas are often also organizational components of Schools of Public Health, no preferred organizational structure should be inferred. Similarly, while the preparers of this report are willing to defend the conclusions that these indeed <u>are</u> the areas of specialization offered by Schools of Public Health, they specifically deny any inference that a judgment has been made that these <u>ought to be</u> the areas of specialization in Schools of Public Health. It is recognized also that any classification scheme is subject to the criticism that some of the areas could have been combined, or, that other areas should have been expanded.

(2) The report does not attempt to meet the specific requirements for the enumeration of 40 areas of specialization and, indeed, does not intend to differentiate between the many areas of sub-specialization that the schools offer. The report does, however, indicate the kinds of sub-specialization that are offered by many schools, leaving it to the knowledgeable reader to define those in whatever terms seem appropriate to him or her.

TABLE 32. AREAS OF PUBLIC HEALTH SPECIALIZATION - DECEMBER 31, 1978

AREA OF SPECIALIZATION	DIFFERENTIATING CHARACTERISTICS (Pertaining to the Area of Specialization and Illustrative Ways it Contributes to Improved Health)	ILLUSTRATIVE JOBS AND JOB SETTINGS (For Graduates of the Area of Specialization)
Biostatistics Biostatistics involves the application of statistical procedures, techniques, and methodology to characterize or investigate health problems and programs.	The specialty is concerned with such activities as the collection, organization, retrieval, and analysis of data; design of experiments; comparison of different population subgroups; and the application of techniques of inference and probability to the examination of biologic, social, and environmental data. Biostatistics closely interacts with the field of Epidemiology, while also extending into the congruent areas of vital statistics and demography, computer systems, programming and analysis, and program planning and evaluation. The specialty helps to anticipate needs and improve decision-making with regard to health problems, programs, and technologies through the: development and operation of ongoing statistical information systems concerned with vital events, health status, and program operation; proper design and conduct of studies, and the analysis and interpretation of data obtained from such studies.	In local and state agencies, employment in the collection, tabulation, and analysis of statistics bearing on all aspects of health problems and programs. In state, federal, and academic settings providing assistance to investigators in the design, conduct, and data analysis of research on health problems and programs. In academic institutions, training health workers in the use and interpretation of statistics and carrying out research to discover improved ways of using statistical measures and procedures.
Epidemiology Epidemiology is the science devoted to the systematic study of the distribution and determinants of disease or disability.	As the intelligence arm of public health programs, epidemiology determines disease frequencies and trends in populations, and those factors which augment or reduce disease and disability. Epidemiology has both a descriptive and analytic role. In the former, and in conjunction with the field of Biostatistics, it makes use of the statistical methods to determine morbidity, mortality, prevalence, incidence and case fatality rates, and estimates of the risk of developing specific diseases in a given population. In its analytic role, epidemiology uses a variety of techniques to examine and evaluate data which seek to identify predisposing, precipitating, and prolonging factors bearing on disease and disability. By developing new or improved information on the distribution and determinants of disease, epidemiology helps the health system design better ways to prevent, detect, and treat disease and disability.	In health agencies at all levels epidemiologists are employed in the design and execution of studies or information systems concerned with determining the distribution and determinants of disease or disability. In academic settings epidemiologists teach, do research, and assist clinical investigators in the study of disease and in the evaluation of new or improved measures for disease prevention, therapy, and rehabilitation.

TABLE 32. AREAS OF PUBLIC HEALTH SPECIALIZATION - DECEMBER 31, 1978 - CONTINUED

AREA OF SPECIALIZATION	DIFFERENTIATING CHARACTERISTICS (Pertaining to the Area of Specialization and Illustrative Ways it Contributes to Improved Health)	ILLUSTRATIVE JOBS AND JOB SETTINGS (For Graduates of the Area of Specialization)
Health Services Administration Health Services Administration is concerned with the application of specialized knowledge and skills in resource management in order to accomplish the effective and efficient delivery of health services.	Areas of expertise relevant to this specialization include those of planning, organizing, directing, controlling, policy formulation and analysis, financial management, economics, accounting, and operations research. Faculties of health services administration programs tend to be specialists in one of the administrative knowledge base areas, either as a basic discipline or from later specialization and research. While persons with prior professional degrees are not uncommon, students in specialized programs of health services administration tend to have recent bachelor's degrees or have been practicing administrators without other advanced training. Health Services Administrators seek to ensure that the resources available for the promotion, protection, and restoration of health are applied as effectively and efficiently as possible, consistent with the scientific knowledge base that exists about health and disease.	Health Services Administrators are employed at all levels of government and in the private sector to plan, implement, manage, coordinate and evaluate programs for the delivery of health care, and to design administrative systems appropriate for the needs of the population being served.
Public Health Practice and Program Management Public Health Practice and Program Management involves the application of specialized knowledge and skills to the planning, implementation, management, and evaluation of activities carried out relevant to selected types of health professional disciplines.	This area of specialization encompasses many of the identifiable public health programs and activities, some of which are organized according to the demographic characteristics of the target population (maternal and child health, gerontology), others according to the health problem or organ system involved (mental health, dental public health), and still others according to professional discipline (nursing, social work). Specialists in each of these programmatic areas usually have a prior professional degree in one or more health disciplines in addition to specialty training relevant to their field of choice. They seek to integrate the body of knowledge of the basic discipline (medicine, nursing, etc.) with skills relevant to public health practice (planning, program development, etc.) in order to design and implement programs appropriate to specific health needs.	Employed at all levels of government and in the private and educational sectors, these specialists assume leadership roles in community-based health care programs and systems; apply technical expertise to planning, implementation, and evaluation of technical programs within a defined organizational framework; and carry out training and research activities.

TABLE 32. AREAS OF PUBLIC HEALTH SPECIALIZATION - DECEMBER 31, 1978 - CONTINUED

AREA OF SPECIALIZATION	DIFFERENTIATING CHARACTERISTICS (Pertaining to the Area of Specialization and Illustrative Ways it Contributes to Improved Health)	ILLUSTRATIVE JOBS AND JOB SETTINGS (For Graduates of the Area of Specialization)
Health Education Health education is concerned with the process of influencing health-related social and behavior change in human populations.	Health education specialists use specific methods, skills and program strategies to help people change to healthier life styles, to make more efficient use of health services, to adopt self-care practices wherever possible, and to participate actively in the design and implementation of programs that affect their health. Skills in the social and behavioral sciences, communication dynamics, educational theory, and community organization as well as other fields are all highly relevant to this area of specialization.	Employment is available in many different types of agencies in both the public and private sectors to identify social and health needs of population groups, adapt the health care delivery system to the needs of individuals and communities, develop and implement patient education in health care and community settings, and utilize the media effectively as a means of achieving the above.
Environmental Sciences Environmental Sciences encompasses those specialties which are concerned with the identification and control of factors in the natural environment which affect health.	Environmental Sciences specialists are concerned with the interrelationships between the characteristics of the natural environment (air, water, soil, chemicals, etc.) and man's mental and physical health. This information is used to establish limits on pollutants which the environment can absorb without detrimental effects, to develop control technology, and to implement controls as necessary for the benefit of human and animal populations. The educational background of most environmental scientists usually includes disciplinary training in one or more of the natural sciences plus advanced courses in those aspects of environmental health relevant to their primary discipline.	Employment is available at all levels of government, public and private organizations, and industry to provide technical knowledge and methods in the investigation, planning, controlling, and regulation of matters pertaining to environmental health hazards. In addition, they carry out basic and operational environmental research in education and research institutions, and provide training to community workers and interest groups in methods and techniques of environmental protection.
Occupational Safety and Health Occupational Safety and Health is concerned with the identification of health and safety hazards related to work and the work environment, and with their prevention and control.	In collaboration with many disciplines such as medicine, nursing, statistics, engineering, psychology, this area of specialization seeks to minimize ill-health, injury, and maladjustments to work that may arise as a result of man's association with work and the work enviroment.	In industry, occupational safety and health specialists are concerned with establishing the causes and effects of industrial health problems and the implementation of acceptable control programs. In government, they are involved with monitoring morbidity and mortality associated with the work environment, formulating and enforcing safety standards, investigating specific health and safety problems, and with the planning and implementation of appropriate health programs. Those employed by academic institutions are involved with the training of specialists in this field and with research.

TABLE 32. AREAS OF PUBLIC HEALTH SPECIALIZATION - DECEMBER 31, 1978 - CONTINUED

AREA OF SPECIALIZATION	DIFFERENTIATING CHARACTERISTICS (Pertaining to the Area of Specialization and Illustrative Ways it Contributes to Improved Health)	ILLUSTRATIVE JOBS AND JOB SETTINGS (For Graduates of the Area of Specialization)
Nutrition Nutrition is concerned with the study of the interaction between nutrients, nutrition and health, and with the application of sound nutritional principles and maintenance of good health.	This broad area of specialization can be divided in two main component parts, one which is concerned primarily with the scientific study in laboratory and clinical settings of the effects of nutrients or their lack of growth, development, and health; and the other with the application of specialized nutrition knowledge and skills to improve or maintain the health of target population groups. In the former category are found persons with basic preparation in biochemistry, medicine, and related sciences; while in the latter are persons with training in dietetics, clinical nutrition, and related fields.	Employment opportunities for specialists in nutrition exist at all levels of government and in private agencies, institutions, and industry. Examples of typical job activities include the assessment of nutritional problems in individuals and population groups, development and implementation of programs which will change patterns of food consumption, and fundamental research into human and animal nutrition.
Biomedical and Laboratory Practice Biomedical and Laboratory Practice encompasses various specialty disciplines which use laboratory techniques for the diagnosis and treatment of disease, and for the investigation of conditions affecting health status.	The two main defining characteristics of this broad area of specialization are 1) the type of facilities and equipment used; and 2) the fact that it is concerned with the scientific investigation in individuals of biological and biochemical processes which affect or reflect health status. Specialists working in this area may be primarily concerned with developing new knowledge or with the application of existing laboratory-based techniques for the maintenance of health and for the prevention, early detection and treatment of disease, both in individuals and in mass screening and prevention programs.	Those trained in this area of specialization are employed at all levels of government, in medical and academic institutions, and in public and private laboratories. Illustrative job opportunities include laboratory reserach for the detection and treatment of disease, the planning and operation of laboratories, and the operation of training programs concerned both with the basic training of laboratory personnel as well as their needs for continuing education.
Other This last category encompasses a diverse group of specialities which, while not fitting within any of the preceeding, nevertheless make important contributions to the health of the public and are offered by at least some of the schools of public health. These specialities are defined in different ways such as by disciplinary background (e.g., behavioral and social sciences), by the kinds of phenomena under consideration (e.g., the study and treatment of health problems in an international setting).		Employment oppo tunities exist primarily at the federal and state levels, academic institutions, and in some private agencies and foundations. Skills of particular relevance to this broad area of specialization include the collection and analysis of data pertinent to the health status of defined populations; and the planning, development, and operation of programs designed to deal with particular health needs.

TABLE 33. SCHOOL BY DEGREES OFFERED - SPRING 1978

SCHOOL	DEGREES																									
	MASTERS													JOINT MASTERS							DOCTORATE					
	MPH	MSPH	MS	MS HYG	MHA HOSP	MHSA	MHS	MIH/ INTL	MPH/ TM	MSEE	MHA HLTH	MHS/ TM	MPHE	MPH/ MS	MPH/ MBA	MD/ MPH	MPH/ MSW	MPH/ DDS	MPH/ MCP	MPH/ JD	DrPH	PhD	ScD	ScD HYG	MD/ PhD	MD/ ScD
Berkeley	✓		✓											✓		✓			✓		✓	✓				
UCLA	✓	✓	✓												✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓				
Columbia	✓		✓											✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓				
Harvard	✓		✓					✓								✓		✓			✓		✓			
Hawaii	✓		✓											✓*	✓							✓				
Illinois	✓	✓														✓		✓			✓	✓				
Johns Hopkins	✓		✓				✓					✓				✓					✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Loma Linda	✓	✓	✓																					✓		
Massachusetts			✓																							
Michigan	✓		✓			✓								✓		✓					✓	✓				
Minnesota	✓		✓		✓																	✓				
North Carolina	✓	✓	✓							✓						✓		✓			✓	✓				
Oklahoma	✓		✓																		✓	✓				
Pittsburgh	✓			✓																	✓	✓		✓		
Puerto Rico	✓		✓			✓							✓													
South Carolina	✓	✓																								
Texas	✓		✓																		✓	✓				
Tulane	✓	✓							✓						✓	✓					✓		✓			
Washington	✓	✓	✓		✓						✓					✓						✓			✓	
Yale	✓															✓					✓	✓				

* MS in Nursing

TABLE 34. SCHOOL BY AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION - SPRING 1978

SCHOOL	AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION									
	Biostatistics	Edidemiology	Health Administration	Public Health Practice and Program Management	Health Education	Environmental Sciences	Occupational Safety and Health	Nutrition	Biomedical Laboratory Sciences	Other
Berkeley	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
UCLA	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
Columbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Harvard	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Illinois	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Johns Hopkins	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Loma Linda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Massachusetts	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				
Michigan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Minnesota	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
North Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oklahoma	✓	✓	✓			✓				
Pittsburgh	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Puerto Rico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
South Carolina	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Texas*										
Tulane	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
Washington	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
Yale	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓

* The University of Texas emphasis is on module teaching rather than disciplines or areas of specialization.

TABLE 35

COMPLETE LIST OF INTEREST AREAS (TAKEN FROM SCHOOL CATALOGUES) OFFERED AND NUMBER OF SCHOOLS USING WORDING

TITLES USED BY SCHOOL IN CATALOGUE FOR STUDENT INTEREST AREAS	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS
Biostatistics	13
Demography	2
Biometry	3
Biomathematics	1
Community Health Measurement	1
Health Data Systems	1
Nosocomial Disease Control	1
Epidemiology	16
Clinical Epidemiology	1
Acute Disease Epidemiology	1
Chronic Disease Epidemiology	2
Control of Infectious Disease	1
Control of Chronic Organic Disease	1
Medical Entomology	1
Epidemiology of Mental Retardation	1
Psychiatric Epidemiology	1
Community Investigative Epidemiology	1
Infectious Diseases	2
Cancer	1
Cardiovascular Disease	1
Studies in Human Genetics	
Tropical Medicine	1
Oral Diseases	1
Human Genetics	2
Chronic Diseases	1
Tropical Diseases	1
Tropical Health	2
Public Health Veterinarian	1
Veterinary Epidemiology	1
Tropical Public Health	1
Psychosocial Factors	1
Health Administration and Planning	1
Medical Care Organization and Administration	2
Planning and Policy Development	1
Health Planning and Health Policy Analysis	1
Health Policy and Management	1
Public Health Administration	7
Health Care Organization	1
Health Services Planning	2
Comprehensive Health Planning	2
Hospital Administration	5
Medical Care Administration	4
Health Planning	2
Health Administration	3

TITLES USED BY SCHOOL IN CATALOGUE FOR STUDENT INTEREST AREAS	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS
Health Planning and Evaluation	1
Medical Care and Facilities	1
Mental Health Administration	2
Population Program Administration	1
Health Economics	2
Health Systems and Hospital Administration	1
Health Manpower Planning and Management	1
Institutional Administration	1
Community Health Planning	1
Public Health Policy	1
Administrative Medicine	1
International Health Administration	1
Community Health Administration	1
Community Health Practice	1
Health Law	1
Long Term Care Administration	1
Medical Care Organization	1
Planning	1
Public Policy Formation	1
Research and Evaluation	1
Public Health	1
Hospital Engineering	1
Operations Research and Systems Analysis	1
Health Information Systems	1
Food Administration	1
Health Services Administration	5
Health Services Management	1
Nutrition Administration	1
Family Planning Administration	2
Community Mental Health	5
Maternal and Child Health	10
Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation	1
Mental Health	2
Health Services Organization and Management	1
Community Dentistry	1
Community Nursing	1
Mental Hygiene	1
Dental Public Health	2
Health Gerontology	1
Public Health Nursing	4
Community Pediatrics	1
Community Obstetrics and Gynecology	1
Mental Retardation and Related Disabilities	1
Social Work in Public Health	1
Community Health Nursing	1
Family Nursing	1
Community Medicine	1
Health Services Research	1
Community and Social Psychiatry	1
Psychiatric Residency	1
Psychiatric Residency - Child Psychiatry	1
Post Residency Training in Community and Social Psychiatry	1

TITLES USED BY SCHOOL IN CATALOGUE FOR STUDENT INTEREST AREAS	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS
Mid-Career Programs in Community and Social Psychiatry	1
Health Care Services	1
Maternal and Child Health - Services Administration	1
Public Health Social Work	1
Dental Public Health and Ecology	1
Supervision - Administration (Nursing)	1
Teacher Education (Nursing)	1
School Nursing	1
Adult and Geriatric Health Maintenance	1
Pediatric Nurse Associate	1
Community Health Services Administration	1
Gerontology	1
Health Education	7
Community Health Education	1
Church Health Education	1
School Health Education	1
Public Health Education	3
Environmental Health Sciences	1
Environmental Health Toxicology	2
Forensic Science	1
Public Health Engineering	2
Environmental Sciences	1
Air Pollution Control	3
Radiological Health	4
Medical Radiological Physics	1
Environmental Health	12
Environmental Management	1
Environmental Sanitation	1
Water Quality Control	1
Food Sanitation	2
Vector Control	1
Solid Waste Management	1
Water Supply, Waste Water Collection, Treatment and Disposal, Air Pollution	1
Environmental Health Engineering	1
Environmental Physiology	1
Radiation Health Sciences	1
Air Hygiene	1
General Environmental Health	1
Environmental Chemistry and Physics	1
Water Quality	2
Environmental/Industrial Toxicology	1
Environmental Cellular Chemistry	1
Environmental Health Planning	1
Environmental Health and Sanitary Engineering	1
Institutional Environmental Health	1
Air Pollution	2
Water Hygiene	1
Environmental Biology	1

TITLES USED BY SCHOOL IN CATALOGUE FOR STUDENT INTEREST AREAS	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS
Environmental Sciences and Engineering	1
Environmental Chemistry and Biology	1
Environmental Management and Protection	1
Radiological Science	1
Water Resources Engineering	1
Environmental Health Management	1
Water Quality Management	1
Water and Waste Water Sanitation	1
Urban Health	1
Environmental Medicine	1
Ergonomics and Environmental Physiology	1
Environmental and Developmental Toxicology	1
Acoustic Environmental Control	1
Air Resources Management	1
Industrial Hygiene - Air Engineering	1
Toxicology	1
Radiobiology	1
Radiation Chemistry	1
Environmental Radiation	1
Radiation Medicine	1
Radiological Physics	1
Radiological Engineering	1
Environmental Monitoring	1
Resource Management	1
Sanitary Engineering	1
Food Sanitation Technology	1
Health Physics	1
Ecology	1
Occupational Health Management	1
Industrial Hygiene/Occupational Health	1
Industrial Hygiene	4
Occupational Medicine	4
Occupational Health	3
Injury Control	1
Industrial Hygiene and Safety	1
Industrial Psychology	1
Occupational Safety	1
Industrial Hygiene and Air Engineering	1
Industrial Health	1
Nutrition	7
Dietetics	2
Nutritional Science	2
Nutrition Program	1
Human Nutrition	2
Public Health Nutrition	2
Biochemistry	1
Community Nutrition	1
International Nutrition	1

TITLES USED BY SCHOOL IN CATALOGUE FOR STUDENT INTEREST AREAS	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS
Medical Microbiology	1
Immunology	1
Parasitology	6
Biomedical Laboratory Sciences	1
Comparative Pathology	2
Public Health Laboratory Practice	2
Sanitary Microbiology	1
Microbiology	2
Physiology	1
Public Health Laboratory	1
Infection and Immunology	1
Biophysics	1
Forensic Pathology	1
Physiological Ecology	1
Pathobiology	2
Reproductive Biology	1
Physiological Hygiene	1
Laboratory Practice	1
Parasite Biochemistry	1
Virology and Cancer	1
Behavioral Sciences	3
Family Health	1
Population Studies	6
International Health	7
Family Planning	2
Communicative Sciences	1
Population Dynamics	2
Population Planning	1
Population and Family Planning	2
Sociomedical Sciences	1

INSTRUCTIONS
APPLICANT STATISTICAL FORM
1978-1979

Return the completed forms to the Data Center no later than December 1, 1978. The form is to be completed for all applicants. (Note: This is a change from 1977-1978. Most Schools found that they could produce data on all applicants easier than producing data on applicants who do not matriculate. If this change causes a problem at your School, please contact the Data Center.)

Applicant

Refers to all persons who submitted a completed application on or before October 15, 1978 for admission or re-admission to the School of Public Health for the 1978-1979 academic year. Utilize the School's definition of a completed application.

Citizenship

U. S. citizenship includes all U. S. citizens and holders of U. S. immigrant visas. Foreign citizenship includes all others.

Area of Specialization

Supply data for all applicants. Indicate the intent of applicants to study in a given area even though specialization may not occur until the second or third term. A space has been furnished for write in of an additional area not in the list. "Non-specialized" should be written in the line "Other (Specify)" and should include applicants who intend to pursue general courses of study.

Professional Category

Supply data for all applicants. Classification of applicants under this heading may be based on training and/or experience. Applicants may have stated their principal occupations. If so, these should be recorded. Classify those who have no professional training or experience and apply for admission to the School of Public Health out of another academic program as "students" and record them as a write in under "Other."

Degree Sought

Supply data for all applicants. This is the same list as used in the Student Statistical Form. You may write in degrees listed even though no space has been allowed. Such a write in would help this office understand the number and kind of degrees offered by individual Schools.

Procedure for Handling Form

Each School should check for discrepancies among the tables in the form and make sure all totals agree. A system of keeping track of the form and making sure it is returned to the Data Center should be developed by each School.

ASPHDC-7/78

APPLICANT STATISTICAL FORM
1978-1979

NAME OF SCHOOL: _____

DATE COMPLETED: _____

FOR EACH DATA ELEMENT REQUESTED, SELECT THE SINGLE CATEGORY WHICH BEST DESCRIBES THE APPLICANT. DO NOT CLASSIFY AN APPLICANT IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY. COMPLETE THE FORM FOR ALL APPLICANTS WHO SUBMITTED A COMPLETED APPLICATION.

Table 1. SEX BY U.S. AND FOREIGN APPLICANTS

SEX	APPLICANTS			
	U. S.	Foreign	Unknown	Total
Male				
Female				
Unknown				
TOTAL				

Table 2. AGE BY U.S. AND FOREIGN APPLICANTS

AGE	APPLICANTS		
	U. S.	Foreign	Unknown
Under 20			
20 - 24			
25 - 29			
30 - 34			
35 - 39			
40 - 44			
45 - 49			
50 and over			
Unknown			
TOTAL			

Table 1. AREA OF SPECIALIZATION BY U.S. AND FOREIGN APPLICANTS

AREA OF SPECIALIZATION	APPLICANTS	
	U. S.	Foreign
Behavioral and Social Sciences		
Biomedical Laboratory Science		
Biostatistics		
Dental Public Health		
Dietetics		
Environmental Health		
Epidemiology		
Gerontology		
Health Administration		
Health Planning		
Health Policy Analysis and Planning		
Hospital Administration		
International Health		
Maternal and Child Health		
Mental Health		
Nutrition		
Occupational Health		
Population Studies		
Public Health Education		
Public Health Nursing		
Public Health Social Work		
Other (Specify):		
_____		
Unknown		
TOTAL		

Table 4. PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY BY U.S. AND FOREIGN APPLICANTS

PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY	APPLICANTS	
	U. S.	Foreign
Health Sciences		
Audiologist		
Dental Hygienist		
Dentist		
Dietitian		
Epidemiologist		
Nurse		
Nutritionist		
Occupational Therapist		
Optometrist		
Pharmacist		
Physical Therapist		
Physician		
Podiatrist		
Radiation Therapist		
Rehabilitation Therapist		
Respiratory Therapist		
Speech Therapist		
Veterinarian		
Subtotal		
Biological Sciences		
Bacteriologist		
Biologist		
Entomologist		
Laboratory Scientist		
Medical Technologist		
Microbiologist		
Parasitologist		
Physiologist		
Virologist		
Zoologist		
Subtotal		

Table 4. PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY BY U.S. AND FOREIGN APPLICANTS - CONTINUED

PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY	APPLICANTS	
	U. S.	Foreign
Mathematical/Statistical Sciences		
Accountant		
Biostatistician		
Demographer		
Mathematician		
Statistician		
Subtotal		
Chemical Sciences		
Biochemist		
Chemist		
Toxicologist		
Subtotal		
Information Systems/Data Management Sciences		
Computer Programmer/Data Processor		
Information Systems Specialist		
Librarian		
Medical Record Administrator		
Subtotal		
Physical Sciences		
Geologist		
Health Physicist		
Physicist		
Subtotal		
Social/Behavioral Sciences		
Anthropologist		
Psychologist		
Social Worker		
Sociologist		
Subtotal		

Table 4. PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY BY U.S. AND FOREIGN APPLICANTS - CONTINUED

PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY	APPLICANTS	
	U. S.	Foreign
Environmental Sciences		
Architect		
Engineer		
Environmental Scientist		
Industrial Hygienist		
Sanitarian		
Subtotal		
Administration and Planning		
Administrator		
Economist		
Health Planner		
Health Services Administrator		
Hospital Administrator		
Lawyer		
Planner		
Subtotal		
Education/Health Education		
Educator		
Health Educator		
Subtotal		
Other		
Clergyman		
Historian		
Journalist		
Political Scientist		
Other (Specify):		
Subtotal		
Unknown		
TOTAL		

Table 5: DEGREE SOUGHT BY U.S. AND FOREIGN APPLICANTS

DEGREE SOUGHT	APPLICANTS	
	U. S.	Foreign
DEGREE PROGRAM		
Bachelors		
Masters		
Public Health		
Science Public Health		
Science		
Science Hygiene		
Hospital Administration		
Health Services Administration		
Health Sciences		
International Health		
Industrial Health		
Public Health and Tropical Medicine		
Other Masters		
Doctorate		
Public Health		
Philosophy		
Science		
Health Sciences		
Other Doctorate		
Joint M.D./M.P.H.		
NON-DEGREE PROGRAM		
Post Doctoral, No Degree		
Special Student		
Other		
TOTAL		

Appendix B

1978-1979
STUDENT STATISTICAL FORM
ADMINISTRATION

1. Return the completed forms to the Data Center no later than November 5, 1978.

2. Date of data: October 15 or three weeks after the beginning of the Fall term.

3. Definition of a Student

   A person registered in a School of Public Health in a course for credit or completion of a thesis, doctoral dissertation or field work experience for which tuition and/or fees are assessed.

4. Definition of Full-Time (Question 16a)

   Each school is to arrive at its own definition of full-time. Criteria to be used include whether or not the student is carrying the minimum number of credit hours to be classified by the School as full-time or part-time, which may be based on the amount of tuition paid.

5. Part-Time Students (Question 16b)

   Give the percent of time students are enrolled part-time. In determining part-time use either credit hours, amount of tuition paid, or a combination of both as criteria to arrive at a percentage of time enrolled.

6. Procedures for Completing Source of Financial Support (Question 17)

   For students who are the beneficiaries of support from traineeships, fellowships, scholarships or grants, record this information in the appropriate box. Complete more than one box when necessary.

7. Each School should develop its own system for keeping track of the forms. All forms sent to the Data Center should be numbered and counted. Each School should compile a roster of these numbers with the names of the corresponding students. All names are to be removed from the forms before they are sent to the Data Center. All forms should be sent as certified mail, return receipt requested. The total count of forms returned should be sent to the Data Center along with a total count of the student body.

   The last two questions on the back of the form are to be completed by the registrar's office or other school official before the student's name is removed. Please be as accurate as possible in completing these two items.

8. Minor Changes in the Form

a. The question which asked when the student planned to graduate has been deleted.

b. Master of Industrial Health has been added to question 8.

c. Public Health Social Work has been added to question 10.

d. Medical Technology has been added to question 13.

NAME OF STUDENT: _____
(Last) (First)

STUDENT STATISTICAL FORM

The following information is requested so that the School of Public Health can demonstrate its role in meeting national health manpower needs. The information you provide will be used to develop statistics. Your individual responses will be kept confidential. Your care and attention in completing the form accurately will be greatly appreciated.

1 8 / / / / (1–5) FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

0 8 (6–7) SCHOOL: LOMA LINDA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF HEALTH

(8)

1. Sex: 1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female

(9–10)

2. Year of Birth: 1 9 ☐ ☐

(11)

3. Are you currently a citizen of the U.S. or holder of a U.S. permanent resident visa? (CHECK ONLY ONE OPTION.)

(12–13)

1 ☐ If YES, what is your state of legal residence? _____

(14–15)

2 ☐ If NO, what is your country of citizenship? _____

(16)

4. Other than yourself, how many people are dependent on you for 50% or more of support?

– ☐ None

Please specify number: _____

(17)

5. Race/ethnic:

Race/ethnic designations as used by the School of Public Health do not denote scientific definitions of anthropological origins. Please select the group to which you feel you belong or identify with. (CHECK ONLY ONE GROUP.)

1 ☐ American Indian or Alaskan Native – Pertains to descendents of the original peoples of North America.

2 ☐ Hawaiian – Pertains to descendents of the original peoples of Hawaii.

3 ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander – Pertains to descendents of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia or the Pacific Islands, excluding Hawaii. For example, this area includes China, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands and Samoa.

4 ☐ Black, not of Hispanic Origin – Pertains to descendents of any of the Black racial groups.

5 ☐ Hispanic – Pertains to descendents of the original peoples of Spain, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Central or South America or peoples of other Portuguese or Spanish culture, regardless of race.

6 ☐ White, not of Hispanic Origin – Pertains to descendents of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, the Middle East or the Indian Subcontinent.

6. What degrees do you hold? If you hold a foreign academic or professional degree, check the box which most nearly represents its American equivalent. If you are unsure of what that is, enter degree under "Other (SPECIFY)." (PLEASE CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX FOR EACH DEGREE THAT YOU HOLD, INCLUDING BACHELORS).

☐ None (18)

☐ Bachelors (19)

☐ Degree in Nursing (20)

☐ Masters from a School of Public Health (21)

☐ Masters from a non-School of Public Health (22)

☐ Doctorate from a School of Public Health (23)

☐ Doctorate, other than M.D. or D.D.S., from a non-School of Public Health (24)

☐ M.D. (25)

☐ D.D.S. (26)

☐ Other (SPECIFY): _____ (27)

(28–29)

7. Please indicate the calendar year your last degree was awarded:

1 9 ☐ ☐

(30–31)

8. Please indicate the program in which you are presently enrolled or accepted for study by the School of Public Health. (CHECK ONLY ONE.)

DEGREE PROGRAM

1 ☐ Bachelors

Masters

2 ☐ Public Health (M.P.H.)
3 ☐ Science Public Health (M.S.P.H.)
4 ☐ Science (M.S.)
5 ☐ Science Hygiene (M.S. Hygiene)
6 ☐ Hospital Administration (M.H.A.)
7 ☐ Health Services Administration (M.H.S.A.)
8 ☐ Health Sciences (M.H.S.)
9 ☐ International Health (M.I.H.)
10 ☐ Industrial Health (M.I.H.)
11 ☐ Public Health and Tropical Medicine (M.P.H./T.M.)
12 ☐ Science Environmental Engineering (M.S.E.E.)
13 ☐ Other Masters

7/78

ID: 1 8 _ _ _ _ (1 2 3 4 5)

School ID: 0 8 (6 7)

8. (Continued):

Doctoral

14 ☐ Public Health (Dr.P.H.)
15 ☐ Philosophy (Ph.D.)
16 ☐ Science (Sc.D.)
17 ☐ Health Sciences (D.H.Sc.)
18 ☐ Other Doctorate _ _ _ _ _ _ _
19 ☐ Joint M.D./M.P.H.

NON-DEGREE PROGRAM

20 ☐ Post Doctoral, No Degree
21 ☐ Special Student
22 ☐ Other

32 33 9. Month and Year in which you first enrolled in your current degree program:

34 35 ☐☐ Month 1 9 ☐☐ Year

36 37 10. Please check the department or area of specialization in which you will concentrate most of your course work. (CHECK ONLY ONE.)

1 ☐ Behavioral and Social Sciences
2 ☐ Biomedical Laboratory Science
3 ☐ Biostatistics
4 ☐ Dental Public Health
5 ☐ Dietetics
6 ☐ Environmental Health
7 ☐ Epidemiology
8 ☐ Gerontology
9 ☐ Health Administration
10 ☐ Health Planning
11 ☐ Health Policy Analysis and Planning
12 ☐ Hospital Administration
13 ☐ International Health
14 ☐ Maternal and Child Health
15 ☐ Mental Health
16 ☐ Nutrition
17 ☐ Occupational Health
18 ☐ Population Studies
19 ☐ Public Health Education
20 ☐ Public Health Nursing
21 ☐ Public Health Social Work
☐ Other (SPECIFY): _____

11. From what source(s) do you obtain funds for meeting educational costs and living expenses during this academic year? (CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY.)

Instructions: The following are methods by which students finance their education. "Traineeship, Fellowship, Scholarship, Grant" should be checked if you are receiving support that has no payback requirement beyond the possibility of working in the field for a specified period of time. "Subsidization by employer" should be checked if you are receiving financial assistance by agreement from an employer for whom you worked prior to entry into the School of Public Health. The remaining items listed are self-explanatory.

☐ Traineeship, Fellowship, Scholarship, Grant (If uncertain, check with the School administration.) 38
☐ Subsidization by employer (PLEASE ANSWER QUESTION 12.) 39
☐ Veterans Educational Benefits 40
☐ Full-time employment during school year 41
☐ Part-time employment during school year 42
☐ Loans 43
☐ Immediate Family or Relatives (includes working spouse) 44
☐ Personal Savings 45

12. If you checked employer subsidy in question 11, please indicate the type of support being provided. (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

☐ Full salary 46
☐ Partial salary 47
☐ Tuition and fees 48
☐ Books, supplies 49
☐ Transportation 50
☐ Allowance for living expenses 51
☐ Other 52

STUDENT STATISTICAL FORM – PAGE 3

ID (1 2 3 4 5) = 1 8 _ _ _

School ID (6 7) = 0 3

53 54 55 56

13. What was your professional category prior to entering your public health training? (CHECK ONLY ONE.)

Health Sciences (1)

1 ☐ Audiologist
2 ☐ Dental Hygienist
3 ☐ Dentist
4 ☐ Dietitian
5 ☐ Epidemiologist
6 ☐ Nurse
7 ☐ Nutritionist
8 ☐ Occupational Therapist
9 ☐ Optometrist
10 ☐ Pharmacist
11 ☐ Physical Therapist
12 ☐ Physician
13 ☐ Podiatrist
14 ☐ Radiation Therapist
15 ☐ Rehabilitation Therapist
16 ☐ Respiratory Therapist
17 ☐ Speech Therapist
18 ☐ Veterinarian

Biological Sciences (2)

19 ☐ Bacteriologist
20 ☐ Biologist
21 ☐ Entomologist
22 ☐ Laboratory Scientist
23 ☐ Medical Technologist
24 ☐ Microbiologist
25 ☐ Parasitologist
26 ☐ Physiologist
27 ☐ Virologist
28 ☐ Zoologist

Mathematical/Statistical Sciences (3)

29 ☐ Accountant
30 ☐ Biostatistician
31 ☐ Demographer
32 ☐ Mathematician
33 ☐ Statistician

Chemical Sciences (4)

34 ☐ Biochemist
35 ☐ Chemist
36 ☐ Toxicologist

13. (Continued):

Information Systems/Data Management Sciences (5)

37 ☐ Computer Programmer/Data Processor
38 ☐ Information Systems Specialist
39 ☐ Librarian
40 ☐ Medical Record Administrator

Physical Sciences (6)

41 ☐ Geologist
42 ☐ Health Physicist
43 ☐ Physicist

Social/Behavioral Sciences (7)

44 ☐ Anthropologist
45 ☐ Psychologist
46 ☐ Social Worker
47 ☐ Sociologist

Environmental Sciences (8)

48 ☐ Architect
49 ☐ Engineer
50 ☐ Environmental Scientist
51 ☐ Industrial Hygienist
52 ☐ Sanitarian

Administration and Planning (9)

53 ☐ Administrator
54 ☐ Economist
55 ☐ Health Planner
56 ☐ Health Services Administrator
57 ☐ Hospital Administrator
58 ☐ Lawyer
59 ☐ Planner

Education/Health Education (10)

60 ☐ Educator
61 ☐ Health Educator

Other (11)

62 ☐ Clergyman
63 ☐ Historian
64 ☐ Journalist
65 ☐ Political Scientist
☐ Other (SPECIFY): _____
66 ☐ Student – No Professional Category

/1/8/___/___/___/ ID
1 2 3 4 5

/1/8/ School ID
6 7

14. Since completing your Bachelor's degree program (or equivalent) how many years have you spent in the following? (NOTE: Part-time work or part-time education and training should be added to arrive at a total of months or years. Round all answers to the nearest whole year. Six months or less is "0.")

/___/ 57 (a) Post-Bachelor (or equivalent) education or training including course work and related internship (residency) or field work.

_____ YEARS

/___/ 58 (b) Work in a health agency, training institution, or health setting.

_____ YEARS

/___/ 59 (c) Work in other than a health setting.

_____ YEARS

/___/ 60 15. If you have been employed in a health agency, training institution or other health setting, in what type of agency were you last employed?

1 ☐ Federal government
2 ☐ State government
3 ☐ Local government
4 ☐ Foreign government
5 ☐ Voluntary, not for profit
6 ☐ Proprietary
7 ☐ University
8 ☐ Other

THE REMAINING QUESTIONS WILL BE COMPLETED BY YOUR SCHOOL

16a. Is the student enrolled full-time or part-time during this term? (Use School's definition of full-time.)

/___/ 61 1 ☐ Full-time 2 ☐ Part-time

16b. If the student is enrolled part-time, what percent of a full-time course load is he/she enrolled during this term?

/___/___/ 62 63 _____ PERCENT

17. If the student is receiving funds for tuition and/or living expenses from traineeships, fellowships, scholarships, or grants this semester or quarter, indicate sources of funds. (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

FEDERAL

☐ General Purpose Public Health Service Traineeship Programs /___/ 64

☐ Special Purpose Public Health Service Traineeship Programs /___/ 65

☐ Other Public Health Service Traineeship Programs (e.g., MCH, Population Planning, Comprehensive Planning, etc.). PLEASE SPECIFY: /___/ 66

_____

☐ Agency for International Development /___/ 67

☐ Other Federal Agency (e.g., EPA, DOT, DOD, NSF). PLEASE SPECIFY: /___/ 68

_____

NON-FEDERAL

☐ State Governmental Agency /___/ 69

☐ Local Governmental Agency /___/ 70

☐ Private Organization or Foundation /___/ 71

☐ School of Public Health or University (including work study grants, research assistantships and graduate assistantships) /___/ 72

☐ Foreign Government /___/ 73

☐ WHO Fellowship /___/ 74

☐ PAHO Fellowship /___/ 75

☐ Other /___/ 76

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING AGGREGATED DATA FOR GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH JULY 1, 1978 - JUNE 30, 1979

The term "Graduates" refers to all persons who were awarded or will be awarded a degree by the School of Public Health between July 1, 1978 and June 30, 1979. The deadline for receipt of completed forms by the Data Center is August 15, 1979.

Citizenship

U. S. citizenship includes all U. S. citizens and holders of U. S. immigrant visas. Foreign citizenship includes all others.

Degrees Awarded by Sex and Race

This table is to be filled in for U. S. citizens and holders of immigrant visas only. For race, classify on the basis of your best available data which is most compatible with the graduate's primary racial/ethnic identification. The "other" category is for those persons whose race/ethnicity is not compatible with the listed classifications or who are of a mixed racial/ethnic background. The use of the "unknown" category is preferable to a guess.

Area of Specialization

This table is to be filled in for all graduates. Classify according to the primary program in which the graduate last enrolled. "Other" should be used when the graduate was enrolled in a specific program of study which cannot be classified in any of the categories listed. Please specify the "other" programs in the space provided. "Non-specialized" should be used when the graduate was enrolled in a generalized program of study which surveys a range of areas of public health specialization.

Procedure for Handling Form

Each School should check for discrepancies among the tables in the form and make sure all totals agree. A system of keeping track of the form and making sure the form is returned should be developed by the School.

AGGREGATED DATA FOR GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH
1978-1979

NAME OF SCHOOL: _____

DATE COMPLETED: _____

Table 1. DEGREES AWARDED FROM JULY 1, 1978 TO JUNE 30, 1979 BY SEX AND CITIZENSHIP

DEGREE AWARDED	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	U. S.	Foreign	U. S.	Foreign	U. S.	Foreign
Bachelors						
Masters						
Public Health						
Science Public Health						
Science						
Science Hygiene						
Hospital Administration						
Health Services Administration						
Health Sciences						
International Health						
Industrial Health						
Public Health and Tropical Medicine						
Other Masters						
Doctorate						
Public Health						
Philosophy						
Science						
Health Sciences						
Other Doctorate						
Joint M.D./M.P.H.						
TOTAL						

ASPHDC-7/79

Table 2. DEGREES AWARDED FROM JULY 1, 1978 TO JUNE 30, 1979 TO GRADUATES OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND HOLDERS OF U.S. IMMIGRANT VISAS BY SEX AND RACE

DEGREE AWARDED	American Indian or Alaskan Native		Hawaiian		Asian or Pacific Islander		Black, not of Hispanic Origin		Hispanic		White, not of Hispanic Origin		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bachelors														
Masters														
Public Health														
Science Public Health														
Science														
Science Hygiene														
Hospital Administration														
Health Services Administration														
Health Sciences														
International Health														
Industrial Health														
Public Health and Tropical Medicine														
Other Masters														
Doctorate														
Public Health														
Philosophy														
Science														
Health Scienes														
Other Doctorate														
Joint M.D./M.P.H.														
TOTAL														

Table 3. AREA OF SPECIALIZATION BY CITIZENSHIP FOR GRADUATES FROM JULY 1, 1978 TO JUNE 30, 1979

AREA OF SPECIALIZATION	GRADUATES	
	U. S.	Foreign
Behavioral and Social Sciences		
Biomedical Laboratory Science		
Biostatistics		
Dental Public Health		
Dietetics		
Environmental Health		
Epidemiology		
Gerontology		
Health Administration		
Health Planning		
Health Policy Analysis and Planning		
Hospital Administration		
International Health		
Maternal and Child Health		
Mental Health		
Nutrition		
Occupational Health		
Population Studies		
Public Health Education		
Public Health Nursing		
Public Health Social Work		
Other (Specify):		
TOTAL		

1978-1979
FACULTY STATISTICAL FORM
ADMINISTRATION

1. Deadline date: December 1, 1978.

2. Date of data: November 15, 1978.

3. Definition of Faculty Member = A person who holds an academic title or rank in the School of Public Health, has teaching and/or administrative responsibilities, and is paid in full or in part by the School.

   Full-time Faculty = A faculty member who is employed and paid by the School of Public Health for a minimum of eighty percent of the average working week.

   Part-time Faculty = A faculty member who is employed and paid by the School of Public Health for less than eighty percent of the average working week.

4. Changes in the Form

   Only minor changes have been made in the form this year. These changes are: (a) Public Health Social Work has been added to question 8; (b) School of Arts and Sciences has been added to question 10; and (c) Medical Technologist has been added to question 12 under Biological Sciences.

5. Procedures

   Faculty data for this year may be reported by either of the two methods described below. Please inform the Data Center which method was used.

   a. Resurvey of Entire Faculty

      Each school has been furnished with enough forms to resurvey the entire faculty. For our purposes, resurvey means that each faculty member will be asked to complete a new statistical form for Fall 1978. Prior to forwarding the completed forms to the Data Center, a roster should be made of the faculty by name. Each name should be issued a three-digit serial number and this number should be placed on the statistical form before the name is removed. If this method is used, all faculty data now in the computer will be removed and the new forms will make up the faculty data for 1978-1979.

   b. Update of Faculty Data

      An update of the data existing in the computer may be made instead of resurveying the entire faculty. If updates are made, please follow the procedure outlined below.

(1) Faculty Requiring No Update

Provide a list of serial numbers for those faculty who require no updating over the 1977-1978 survey.

(2) New Faculty or Faculty who have no form in the system

New faculty (those who joined the faculty since the 1977 survey) or faculty who were not in the system must complete a form. Each form should be assigned a serial number. A list of these serial numbers should be sent to the Data Center under the heading of new faculty. Do not use any numbers already in the system for new faculty.

(3) Updating Individual Forms

All faculty who have experienced changes in their status since the 1977-1978 survey should update the appropriate items on the form. The updated forms should be forwarded to the Data Center with a list of serial numbers for those updated. Questions that may require updating are: 4, 6a, 6b, 6c, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

(4) Terminated Faculty

A list of serial numbers for all faculty who have terminated since the 1977-1978 survey should be made and forwarded to the Data Center.

NAME OF RESPONDENT: _____
(Last) (First)

FACULTY STATISTICAL FORM

The information you provide will be used to develop statistics. Your individual responses will be kept confidential. Your care and attention to completing the form accurately will be greatly appreciated.

/2/8/ / / / / FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
1 2 3 4 5

/1/3/ SCHOOL: UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA COLLEGE OF HEALTH
6 7

/ / 8

1. Sex: 1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female

/ / 9 10

2. Year of Birth: 1 9 [ ] [ ]

/ / 11

3. Race/ethnic:

Race/ethnic designations as used by the School of Public Health do not denote scientific definitions of anthropological origins. For purposes of this report, a faculty member may be included in the group to which he or she belongs or identifies with. (CHECK ONLY ONE GROUP.)

1 ☐ American Indian or Alaskan Native – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America.

2 ☐ Hawaiian – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii.

3 ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia or the Pacific Islands, excluding Hawaii. For example, this area includes China, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands and Samoa.

4 ☐ Black, not of Hispanic Origin – A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups.

5 ☐ Hispanic – A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

6 ☐ White, not of Hispanic Origin – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, the Middle East or the Indian Subcontinent.

4. Check each of the degrees that you have earned. (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

/ / 12 ☐ None

/ / 13 ☐ Bachelors

/ / 14 ☐ Masters from a School of Public Health

/ / 15 ☐ Masters from a non-School of Public Health

/ / 16 ☐ Doctoral Degree from a School of Public Health

/ / 17 ☐ Doctoral Degree, other than M.D. or D.D.S., from a non-School of Public Health

/ / 18 ☐ M.D.

/ / 19 ☐ D.D.S.

/ / 20 ☐ Other

5. In what year were you first appointed to the faculty in this School of Public Health?

/ / 21 22 1 9 [ ] [ ]

6a. During the academic year are you employed by the School of Public Health full-time or part-time?

/ / 23
1 ☐ Full-time (Skip to 6c.)
2 ☐ Part-time (Answer 6b.)

6b. If you are part-time, what percent of time are you employed by the School of Public Health?

/ / 24 25 _____ PERCENT

6c. Of the time you spent (full-time or part-time) what was the percentage of time spent on the following activities in the School of Public Health? Part-time faculty should show the percentage commensurate with the amount of part-time employment. The item "consultation and service" should exclude any work which is not an official activity of the School of Public Health, and for which you are independently reimbursed.

PERCENT OF TIME	ACTIVITY	
_____	Teaching	/ / 26 27
_____	Administration	/ / 28 29
_____	Research	/ / 30 31
_____	Consultation and Service	/ / 32 33
_____	Total (If part-time, this total will be less than 100%)	/ / 34 35

7. Check the titles (listed below) you hold in the School of Public Health. (CHECK MORE THAN ONE IF APPROPRIATE.)

/ / 36 ☐ Dean

/ / 37 ☐ Associate Dean

/ / 38 ☐ Assistant Dean

/ / 39 ☐ Department Chairman

/ / 40 ☐ Professor

/ / 41 ☐ Associate Professor

/ / 42 ☐ Assistant Professor

/ / 43 ☐ Instructor

/ / 44 ☐ Lecturer

7/78

FACULTY STATISTICAL FORM – PAGE 2

ID (1 2 3 4 5) 28

(6 7) 13

7. (Continued)

45 ☐ Research Associate

46 ☐ Research Assistant

47 ☐ Other

8. In what departments or areas of specialization or teaching programs in the School of Public Health do you spend (a) most of your time (CHECK ONLY ONE), (b) some of your time (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)?

	(a)	(b)	
48 49	☐	☐	1 Behavioral and Social Sciences
	☐	☐	2 Biomedical Laboratory Science
50 51	☐	☐	3 Biostatistics
	☐	☐	4 Dental Public Health
	☐	☐	5 Dietetics
	☐	☐	6 Environmental Health
	☐	☐	7 Epidemiology
	☐	☐	8 Gerontology
	☐	☐	9 Health Administration
	☐	☐	10 Health Planning
	☐	☐	11 Health Policy Analysis and Planning
	☐	☐	12 Hospital Administration
	☐	☐	13 International Health
	☐	☐	14 Maternal and Child Health
	☐	☐	15 Mental Health
	☐	☐	16 Nutrition
	☐	☐	17 Occupational Health
	☐	☐	18 Population Studies
	☐	☐	19 Public Health Education
	☐	☐	20 Public Health Nursing
	☐	☐	21 Public Health Social Work
	☐		Other (SPECIFY): _____
	☐		Other (SPECIFY): _____
	☐		_____
	☐		_____

9. Do you have a joint teaching appointment in this University in addition to your responsibilities in the School of Public Health?

1 ☐ Yes (PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 and 11)

2 ☐ No (SKIP TO QUESTION 12)

62

10. If you hold joint teaching appointments, please specifiy the Schools in which they are held. (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

☐ School of Medicine	53
☐ School of Nursing	54
☐ School of Dentistry	55
☐ School of Divinity	56
☐ School of Engineering	57
☐ School of Business Administration/Management	58
☐ School of Law	59
☐ School of Social Work	60
☐ School of Education	61
☐ School of Arts and Sciences	62
☐ Other (SPECIFY): _____	63

11. In which school do you have your primary appointment? (LIST ONLY ONE.)

☐ School of Public Health (64 65)

☐ Other (SPECIFY): _____

7/78

/2/8/_/_/_/ ID
1 2 3 4 5

/1/3/
6 7

12. Which of the items listed below best describes:

(a) your basic professional education,

(b) the area of work in which you are now engaged?

INSTRUCTIONS: Select the item which best describes your basic professional education and check in column (a) the box opposite the item. Check in column (b) the item which best describes the area of work in which you are now engaged. NOTE: The function of "teacher" has been excluded as this activity is implicit in your faculty status. (CHECK ONLY ONE BOX IN EACH COLUMN.)

/_/_/_/_/
66 67 68 69

/_/_/_/_/
70 71 72 73

	(a)	(b)	
			Health Sciences (1)
1	☐	☐	Audiologist
2	☐	☐	Dental Hygienist
3	☐	☐	Dentist
4	☐	☐	Dietitian
5	☐	☐	Epidemiologist
6	☐	☐	Nurse
7	☐	☐	Nutritionist
8	☐	☐	Occupational Therapist
9	☐	☐	Optometrist
10	☐	☐	Pharmacist
11	☐	☐	Physical Therapist
12	☐	☐	Physician
13	☐	☐	Podiatrist
14	☐	☐	Radiation Therapist
15	☐	☐	Rehabilitation Therapist
16	☐	☐	Respiratory Therapist
17	☐	☐	Speech Therapist
18	☐	☐	Veterinarian
			Biological Sciences (2)
19	☐	☐	Bacteriologist
20	☐	☐	Biologist
21	☐	☐	Entomologist
22	☐	☐	Laboratory Scientist
23	☐	☐	Medical Technologist
24	☐	☐	Microbiologist
25	☐	☐	Parasitologist
26	☐	☐	Physiologist
27	☐	☐	Virologist
28	☐	☐	Zoologist
			Mathematical/Statistical Sciences (3)
29	☐	☐	Accountant
30	☐	☐	Biostatistician
31	☐	☐	Demographer
32	☐	☐	Mathematician
33	☐	☐	Statistician

12. (Continued)

	(a)	(b)	
			Chemical Sciences (4)
34	☐	☐	Biochemist
35	☐	☐	Chemist
36	☐	☐	Toxicologist
			Information Systems/Data Management Sciences (5)
37	☐	☐	Computer Programmer/Data Processor
38	☐	☐	Information Systems Specialist
39	☐	☐	Librarian
40	☐	☐	Medical Record Administrator
			Physical Sciences (6)
41	☐	☐	Geologist
42	☐	☐	Health Physicist
43	☐	☐	Physicist
			Social/Behavioral Sciences (7)
44	☐	☐	Anthropologist
45	☐	☐	Psychologist
46	☐	☐	Social Worker
47	☐	☐	Sociologist
			Environmental Sciences (8)
48	☐	☐	Architect
49	☐	☐	Engineer
50	☐	☐	Environmental Scientist
51	☐	☐	Industrial Hygienist
52	☐	☐	Sanitarian
			Administration and Planning (9)
53	☐	☐	Administrator
54	☐	☐	Economist
55	☐	☐	Health Planner
56	☐	☐	Health Services Administrator
57	☐	☐	Hospital Administrator
58	☐	☐	Lawyer
59	☐	☐	Planner
			Education/Health Education (10)
60	☐	☐	Educator
61	☐	☐	Health Educator
			Other (11)
62	☐	☐	Clergyman
63	☐	☐	Historian
64	☐	☐	Journalist
65	☐	☐	Political Scientist
	☐		Other (SPECIFY): _____
		☐	Other (SPECIFY): _____

7/78

Appendix E

ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DATA COLLECTION CENTER

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE 1977-1978 EXPENDITURE REPORT

General Instructions

The Expenditure Report form has been designed to reflect sources of support for general administration, special projects and academic programs according to three major sources and types of support for each source. The first major heading, "Institutional Sources of Support," will reflect:

A. Funds allocated by the University,

B. Estimated value of indirect services provided by the University,

C. Other institutional sources of support.

"Federal Sources of Support" is divided into three areas: (1) "Teaching and Training" which includes grants and contracts such as General and Special Purpose Traineeships, student support, and other federal grants and contracts for program specific curriculum development and training; (2) the "Research" subheading which reflects all federally sponsored grants and contracts being carried out in various programs; and (3) the "All Other" subheading which reflects other types of federal grants and contracts.

The heading "Non-Federal Sponsored Accounts" has the same subheadings as "Federal Sources of Support" and should reflect all grants, contracts and other sources of support from non-federal sources. Total all the cells on each line and enter the total in the totals column; the grand total is the sum of the entries in the totals column.

The "Program Areas" are a list of those areas which your school has indicated it can supply expenditure information on. These have been arranged in an order to suit the Data Center Code.

For each cell in the form report only the direct cost for the program area which is derived from a specific source of support. For example, the figure in column 4, line 3 would be the direct cost funds derived from federal sources of support which were allocated to teaching and training for the program area listed on line 3.

The form is labeled 1977-1978. If your fiscal year covers dates other than July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978, please provide the beginning and ending dates of the year that was used.

Definitions

1. General Administration - This area represents expenditures used to support the Dean's office and other expenditures administered by the office of the Dean that cannot be easily allocated to the academic program. For instance, General Purpose Traineeships in most schools are administered by the Dean's office and may not be easily allocated to departments or program areas, in which case, it would be appropriated to list these expenditures on the General Administration line in the Federal Teaching and Training Grants column.

2. Special Projects - Includes all the separately funded units and centers in the school that are separate from defined program or departmental areas and are administered by the school as a separately funded account.

NOTES:

1. It is understood that some schools will not be able (nor is it expected of them) to provide precise audited expenditure data in each of the cells by program area. Estimates are acceptable. These estimates of expenditures may be based on the proportion of students enrolled and/or faculty engaged in a given program area.

2. Please explain how the estimated value of indirect services provided by the University is calculated.

3. Identify those items of expenditures listed in column C, "Institutional Sources of Support."

4. A copy of your 1976-1977 Expenditure Report submission is included for your information and convenience.

The deadline for return of this form to the Data Center is January 1, 1979.

1977-1978 EXPENDITURE REPORT

SCHOOL: _____

DATE: _____ OFFICIAL SUPPLYING INFORMATION: _____

PROGRAM AREAS	INSTITUTIONAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT			FEDERAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT			NON-FEDERAL SPONSORED ACCOUNTS			TOTAL
	A	B	C	Teaching and Training	Research	All Others	Teaching and Training	Research	All Others	
1. General Administration										
2. Special Projects										
TOTAL										

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION
EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATION OF THE SCHOOL BY CATEGORY

For the reporting year shown in the heading, enter total expenditures from all sources by category. If actual figures for expenditures in some categories cannot be obtained, provide the best estimate available.

Item 1 - It is assumed that "Faculty" will be roughly synonomous with "Teaching Personnel" but may include certain faculty members (for instance, Deans) whose activities are primarily administrative. It should not include, however, all professional positions (i.e., the Registrar holds a professional position but does not usually have a faculty rank). Classification of teaching assistants may be handled according to the school's own personnel system.

Item 10 - Indicate the value of any services provided to the School of Public Health but paid for by other parts of the parent university (such as operation and maintenance of facilities, administrative services, library services, etc.). This amount should be calculated as accurately as possible from financial reports or other information available through the established institution system for purposes of cost funding. (If such information is not available, the indirect contribution should be estimated, and the basis of the estimate should be explained in a footnote.

ASPHDC-7/78

SCHOOL: _____

PERSON COMPLETING THIS FORM: _____

EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATION OF THE SCHOOL BY CATEGORY
JULY 1, 1977 TO JUNE 30, 1978

Category		Amount
1. Personnel		
a. Faculty	$_____	
b. Non-Faculty (Administrative and Supporting Personnel)	_____	$_____
2. Consultant Services		_____
3. Travel		_____
4. Equipment		_____
5. Alterations and Renovations		_____
6. Supplies		_____
7. Student Support		_____
8. Other		_____
9. Subtotal (Direct Expenditures for Operation of the School of Public Health)		_____
10. Value of Indirect Services Provided by the University		_____
11. Total Expenditures for Operation of the School of Public Health		_____

ASPHDC- 7/78

ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DATA COLLECTION PROJECT

RESEARCH PROJECT INFORMATION

Discussion

The purpose of this form is to comply with Section B, 5 ("Develop a Report on Research Activities Undertaken by the Schools During 1977") of the Contract and to provide an information base of the different kinds and amounts of research being carried out by the schools. The descriptive abstract submitted with the proposal will be used for classification purposes. This will provide a concise summary of the work actually carried out in the project.

Instructions

The form is to be completed for each research project existing in the schools of public health for the period covering July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977. Research projects are defined as those projects conducted by the school which investigate research questions or hypotheses, and for which expenditures can be identified. Funding may have been obtained from sources outside schools of public health or from institutional sources.

Items 1-4 are self-explanatory. Item 5 requests the amount of funds expended on the project shown in two parts: direct and indirect cost recoveries. Direct fund expenditures are construed to mean those funds allocated and identified as cost necessary to the conduct of the research. Indirect cost recoveries are construed to mean those funds which schools obtain on projects funded by outside sources to defray administrative and support services. For example, a school may have a research project funded by HEW which had a direct cost allowance for personnel, equipment, supplies, etc. in the amount of $55,000 for FY '77. This amount was actually expended. The schools' indirect cost rate was such that the indirect cost recovery was $30,000 on the direct expenditures and this amount was actually paid to the school. In this example, the $55,000 is placed on the "direct" line and the $30,000 is placed on the "indirect cost recoveries" line. For purposes of this exercise it makes no difference how the indirect cost recoveries were expended.

On Item 6, the research may be described on the form or by the 200-word summary which may be copied from the original proposal as submitted to a review group or prepared for the Science Information Exchange. These summaries may be on separate pieces of paper as long as they can be identified with Items 1-5 on the individual report form. The summaries will be used for classification of the research and as a basis of the report on research in schools of public health. It would be helpful to the classification process and the coders to have key words and phrases underlined.

The deadline for return of this form to the Data Center is February 1, 1978.

RESEARCH PROJECT INFORMATION

Classification Code (Office Use Only)
_____

1. School of Public Health: _____

2. Title of Project: _____

3. Principal Investigator: _____

4. Supporting Agency: _____

5. Amount of Funds Expended During School's FY '77: Direct _____

   Indirect Cost Recoveries _____

6. Description of Research:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

1978-1979
STUDENT STATISTICAL FORM
EDITORIAL COMMENTS

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM TITLE	COLUMN(S)	COMMENTS
2	Date of Birth	9-10	Birthdates greater than or equal to 1962 should be coded unknown.
3	Citizenship	11-15	If column 11 is answered "yes" (1), code columns 14-15 as "not applicable" (77). Columns 12-13 will be either the code for the state specified or "not answered" (99) if the space for the state was left blank. If column 11 is answered "no" (2), code columns 12-13 as "not applicable" (77). Columns 14-15 will be either the code for the country specified or "not answered" (99) if the space for the country was left blank. If column 11 was not answered, but an answer was written for columns 12-13 or 14-15, edit by completing column 11 appropriately. Code multiple answers as unknown. (If both "yes" and "no" are checked, code columns 11-15 as unknown. If "yes" is checked, but two states are written, code column 11 "yes" and columns 12-13 unknown. If both a state and country are written, edit columns 11-15 to unknown.
4	Dependents	16	Code 1-7 as stated by respondent in column 16.
5	Race	17	Code multiple answers as unknown (9).
6	Prior Degrees	18-27	If column 18, "none," has been answered, code columns 19-27 "not applicable" (7). Do not edit anything that has not been checked, even if the respondent has higher degrees. Only foreign degrees specified in "other" are to be coded 2 (see Appendix A for a list of some of these foreign degrees). Others may exist that are not listed in the Appendix. Code them 2, foreign degree. Edit the "specifies" back wherever possible, i.e., J.D., L.L.D., D.V.M., D.M.D., O.D., Ph.D., etc. may edit back to "doctorate, other than M.D....". M.S.W., M.A., M.S., M.A.T., etc. may code back to "masters from a non-School of Public Health." As per instructions to the Schools, students with degrees in nursing were expected to "double answer" this question, i.e., a student with a B.S. in nursing would check column 19 for bachelors and column 20 for degree in nursing.
7	Year of Last Degree	28-29	If a response was given column 18, "none," code columns 28-29 as "not applicable" (88). Code any responses greater than or equal to 1979 as unknown (99).
8	Degree Program	30-31	Code columns 30-31 as 01-22. Do not make a special code for "other" responses. Code multiple answers as unknown (99). Code joint masters as "other masters" (13). Code joint doctorate as "other doctorate" (18). Any degrees written in should be coded back to "other masters" or "other doctorate." If they cannot be coded back, code as "other" (22).
9	Date of Enrollment	32-35	Code as given. Any responses which are unreasonable (year greater than 1978 or month greater than 12), code as unknown (99).
10	Area of Specialization	36-37	Multiple answers are coded "more than one answer" (55). Edit "other, specifies" into the 20 basic codes wherever possible. Those which cannot be edited back will be coded "other" (22). To edit back use Appendix B, which categorizes specialization areas into the major categories listed in question 11. Any area of specialization which cannot be coded back, code "other" (22).

1978-1979
STUDENT STATISTICAL FORM
EDITORIAL COMMENTS

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM TITLE	COLUMN(S)	COMMENTS
11	Source(s) of Financial Assistance	38-45	Code as given. First, code items 12 and 17 as given. Force column 38 to agree with item 17 and column 39 with item 12 as described below.
12	Employer Subsidy	46-52	If any of columns 46-52 are checked, then column 39 must be edited to 1 = answered. In this case, boxes checked in columns 46-52 will be coded 1 = answered and blank boxes coded 9 = unknown. If none of columns 46-52 are checked, but column 39 is checked, column 39 will be left 1 = answered, and columns 46-52 will be 9 = unknown. If none of columns 46-52 are checked and column 39 is also left blank, but any of columns 38, 40-45 have been checked, then column 39 is interpreted as "no" (9) and columns 46-52 will be coded "not applicable" (7). If all of columns 38-52 (items 11 and 12) are blank, then columns 46-52 will be coded unknown (9). Make sure item 17 is coded and edit column 38 to agree with item 17 before using this logic.
13	Prior Professional Category	53-56	Edit back to subcategories any responses specified in "other" that can be edited back. Any response which is edited back will receive the major category code and subcategory of the edited answer. If a specified answer cannot be edited back into a specific category already listed but does fit into a general category, code columns 53-54 with the general category and code columns 55-56 as "other" (67). If two subcategories within the same general category, leave the general category code as is; code columns 55-56 as unknown (99). If two subcategories in different general categories are checked, code columns 53-56 as unknown (99). If a respondent checked two subcategories, one of which is "other, specify," ignore "other, specify" and code the other category that was checked.
14 A,B,C	Post Bachelor Education and Work Experience	57-59	If column 18, "no prior degree," is answered, code columns 57-59 as "not applicable" (7) regardless of the responses given in items 14A, 14B, 14C. If column 27 is answered and the response specified is less than a bachelors (see Appendix A for example), code columns 57-59 as "not applicable" (7) regardless of the responses given in item 14. It is to be assumed that if only degree in nursing is checked, items 14A, 14B, 14C may be correctly answered and coded as shown by the respondent. If item 6 on "prior degrees" is entirely blank, code items 14A, 14B, 14C as shown by number of years or unknown, if left blank. If any of "prior degrees" (columns 19-27) are answered and this (these) response(s) is a Bachelors or higher, code columns 57-59 as given according to the codes or, if left blank, code as unknown (9).
15	Type of Health Agency	60	If column 58 is blank code item 15 (column 60) as "not applicable" (0). Item 15 will be coded as answered only when column 58 has been checked. If two or more responses have been checked, code as unknown (9).
16A	Full-time/Part-Time Status	61	Code as given. If left blank, code as unknown (9).
16B	Percent of Full-time Load	62-63	Code percents as given, rounding to nearest whole percent. Question 16A will be edited to agree with 16B as necessary. If columns 62-63 are answered with any percent less than 100%, column 61 will be edited to part-time (2). If columns 62-63 are answered 100%, edit column 61 to full-time (1) and code columns 62-63 as "not applicable" (77). If columns 62-63 are blank, then the answer to item 16A will determine the coding of columns 62-63 as follows: if column 61 is "1" (full-time), code columns 62-63 as "not applicable" (77); if column 61 is "2" (part-time), code columns 62-63 as unknown (99); if column 61 is "9" (no answer), code columns 62-63 as unknown (99).

1978-1979
STUDENT STATISTICAL FORM
EDITORIAL COMMENTS

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM TITLE	COLUMN(S)	COMMENTS
17	Source of Grants and Awards	64-76	If any of columns 64-76 are checked, edit column 38 (if necessary) as 1 = answered. In this case, boxes checked in columns 64-76 will be coded 1 = answered and blank boxes coded 9 = no answer or unknown. If none of columns 64-76 are checked but column 38 has been checked, then column 38 will be edited to 9 = no and columns 64-76 will be 7 = not applicable. If none of columns 64-76 are checked and column 38 is also left blank, then column 38 is interpreted as "no" (9) and columns 64-76 will be coded "not applicable" (7).

1978-1979
STUDENT STATISTICAL FORM
CODE SHEET

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM TITLE	COLUMN(S)	CODE
None	Respondent Status	1	1 = Student (Precoded).
None	Year of Response	2	Enter "8" to indicate 1978 (Precoded).
None	Questionnaire I.D. Number	3-5	Enter last three digits of serial code in boxes provided.
None	School of Public Health	6-7	01 = University of California at Berkeley 02 = University of California at Los Angeles 03 = Columbia University 04 = Harvard University 05 = University of Hawaii 06 = University of Illinois 07 = Johns Hopkins University 08 = Loma Linda University 09 = University of Massachusetts 10 = University of Michigan (Precoded). 11 = University of Minnesota 12 = University of North Carolina 13 = University of Oklahoma 14 = University of Pittsburgh 15 = University of Puerto Rico 16 = University of South Carolina 17 = University of Texas 18 = Tulane University 19 = University of Washington 20 = Yale University 21 = University of Alabama
1	Sex	8	1 = Male 2 = Female 9 = No Answer or Unknown
2	Year of Birth	9-10	Enter last two digits of birth year. 99 = No Answer or Unknown.
3	Citizenship	11	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = No Answer or Unknown
3	State of Legal Residence	12-13	01 = Alabama 02 = Alaska 03 = Arizona 04 = Arkansas 05 = California 06 = Colorado 07 = Connecticut 08 = Delaware 09 = District of Columbia 10 = Florida 11 = Georgia 12 = Hawaii 13 = Idaho 14 = Illinois 15 = Indiana 16 = Iowa 17 = Kansas 18 = Kentucky 19 = Louisiana 20 = Maine 21 = Maryland 22 = Massachusetts 23 = Michigan 24 = Minnesota 25 = Mississippi 26 = Missouri 27 = Montana 28 = Nebraska 29 = Nevada 30 = New Hampshire 31 = New Jersey 32 = New Mexico 33 = New York 34 = North Carolina 35 = North Dakota 36 = Ohio 37 = Oklahoma 38 = Oregon 39 = Pennsylvania 40 = Rhode Island 41 = South Carolina 42 = South Dakota 43 = Tennessee 44 = Texas 45 = Utah 46 = Vermont 47 = Virginia 48 = Washington 49 = West Virginia 50 = Wisconsin 51 = Wyoming 52 = Puerto Rico 53 = Other 77 = Not Applicable 99 = No Answer or Unknown
3	Country of Citizenship	14-15	01 = Afghanistan 02 = Australia 03 = Austria 04 = Bangladesh 05 = Belgium 06 = Bolivia 07 = Brazil 08 = Cambodia 09 = Cameroon 10 = Canada 11 = Ceylon 12 = Chile 13 = Colombia 14 = Costa Rica 15 = Cuba 16 = Denmark 17 = Dominican Republic 18 = Ecuador 19 = Egypt 20 = El Salvador 21 = Ethiopia 22 = Fiji 23 = Finland 24 = France 25 = Gambia 26 = Germany 27 = Ghana 28 = Great Britain 29 = Greece 30 = Guatemala 31 = Guyana 32 = Haiti 33 = Honduras 34 = Hong Kong 35 = India 36 = Indonesia 37 = Iran 38 = Iraq 39 = Ireland 40 = Israel 41 = Japan 42 = Kenya 43 = Korea 44 = Kuwait 45 = Laos

1978-1979
STUDENT STATISTICAL FORM
CODE SHEET

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM TITLE	COLUMN(S)	CODE
3	Country of Citizenship Continued	14-15	46 = Lebanon 47 = Libya 48 = Malawi 49 = Malaysia 50 = Mexico 51 = Nepal 52 = Netherlands 53 = New Zealand 54 = Nicaragua 55 = Nigeria 56 = Norway 57 = Pacific Islands 58 = Pakistan 59 = Panama 60 = Paraguay 61 = Peru 62 = Philippines 63 = Republic of China (Taiwan) 64 = Rhodesia 65 = Saudi Arabia 66 = South Africa 67 = Sri Lanka 68 = Sweden 69 = Switzerland 70 = Tanzania 71 = Thailand 72 = Tonga 73 = Tunisia 74 = Turkey 75 = Uganda 76 = U.S. Trust Territory 78 = Venezuela 79 = Viet Nam 80 = West Indies 81 = Yugoslavia 82 = Zaire 77 = Not Applicable 85 = Other 99 = No Answer or Unknown
4	Dependents	16	Enter number of dependents. 0 = None 1-7 = Code as given 8 = 8 or more 9 = No Answer or Unknown
5	Race	17	1 = American Indian or Alaskan Native 2 = Hawaiian 3 = Asian or Pacific Islander 4 = Black, not of Hispanic Origin 5 = Hispanic 6 = White, not of Hispanic Origin 9 = No Answer or Unknown
6	Prior Degrees	18	None: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		19	Bachelors: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		20	Degree in Nursing: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		21	Masters of School of Public Health: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		22	Masters of Non-School of Public Health: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		23	Doctorate of School of Public Health: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		24	Doctorate of Non-School of Public Health: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		25	MD: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		26	DDS: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		27	Other: Edit to degree categories above. If cannot be edited, code as follows: 1 = Answered, 2 = Foreign Degrees (Appendix A), 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
7	Year Last Degree Awarded	28-29	Enter last two digits of year. 88 = Not Applicable, 99 = No Answer or Unknown
8	Degree Program	30-31	01 = Bachelors 02 = MPH 03 = MSPH 04 = MS 05 = MS Hygiene 06 = MHA 07 = MHSA 08 = MHS 09 = MIH International 10 = MIH Industrial 11 = MPH/TM 12 = MSEE 13 = Other Masters 14 = DrPH 15 = PhD 16 = ScD 17 = DHSc 18 = Other Doctorate 19 = Joint MD/MPH 20 = Post Doctoral, No Degree 21 = Special Student 22 = Other 99 = No Answer or Unknown
9	Month and Year	32-33	Month - Enter digits representing month. 99 = No Answer or Unknown
		34-35	Year - Enter last two digits of year.

ASPHDC-11/7/78

1978-1979
STUDENT STATISTICAL FORM
CODE SHEET

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM TITLE	COLUMN(S)	CODE
10	Area of Specialization	36-37	01 = Behavioral and Social Sciences 02 = Biomedical Laboratory Science 03 = Biostatistics 04 = Dental Public Health 05 = Dietetics 06 = Environmental Health 07 = Epidemiology 08 = Gerontology 09 = Health Administration 10 = Health Planning 11 = Health Policy Analysis and Planning 12 = Hospital Administration 13 = International Health 14 = Maternal and Child Health 15 = Mental Health 16 = Nutrition 17 = Occupational Health 18 = Population Studies 19 = Public Health Education 20 = Public Health Nursing 21 = Public Health Social Work 22 = Other 55 = More Than One Answer 99 = No Answer or Unknown
11	Source of Financial Assistance	38	Traineeship, Fellowship, Scholarship, Grant: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		39	Subsidization by Employer: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		40	Veterans Educational Benefits: 1 = Answerd, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		41	Full-time Employment: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		42	Part-time Employment: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		43	Loans: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		44	Family/Relatives: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		45	Personal Savings: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
12	Type of Employer Subsidy	46	Full Salary: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		47	Partial Salary: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		48	Tuition and Fees: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		49	Books, Supplies: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		50	Transportation: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		51	Allowance for Living Expenses: 1 = Answerd, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		52	Other: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
13	Professional Category	53-54	01 = Health Sciences 02 = Biological Sciences 03 = Mathematical/Statistical Sciences 04 = Chemical Sciences 05 = Information Systems/Data Management Sciences 06 = Physical Sciences 07 = Social/Behavioral Sciences 08 = Environmental Sciences 09 = Administration and Planning 10 = Education/Health Education 11 = Other

ASPHDC-11/7/78

1976-1979
STUDENT STATISTICAL FORM
CODE SHEET

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM TITLE	COLUMN(S)	CODE
13	Professional Category Continued	55-56	01 = Audiologist 02 = Dental Hygienist 03 = Dentist 04 = Dietitian 05 = Epidemiologist 06 = Nurse 07 = Nutritionist 08 = Occupational Therapist 09 = Optometrist 10 = Pharmacist 11 = Physical Therapist 12 = Physician 13 = Podiatrist 14 = Radiation Therapist 15 = Rehabilitation Therapist 16 = Respiratory Therapist 17 = Speech Therapist 18 = Veterinarian 19 = Bacteriologist 20 = Biologist 21 = Entomologist 22 = Laboratory Scientist 23 = Medical Technologist 24 = Microbiologist 25 = Parasitologist 26 = Physiologist 27 = Virologist 28 = Zoologist 29 = Accountant 30 = Biostatistician 31 = Demographer 32 = Mathematician 33 = Statistician 34 = Biochemist 35 = Chemist 36 = Toxicologist 37 = Computer Programmer/Data Processor 38 = Information Systems Specialist 39 = Librarian 40 = Medical Record Librarian 41 = Geologist 42 = Health Physicist 43 = Physicist 44 = Anthropologist 45 = Psychologist 46 = Social Worker 47 = Sociologist 48 = Architect 49 = Engineer 50 = Environmental Scientist 51 = Industrial Hygienist 52 = Sanitarian 53 = Administrator 54 = Economist 55 = Health Planner 56 = Health Services Administrator 57 = Hospital Administrator 58 = Lawyer 59 = Planner 60 = Educator 61 = Health Educator 62 = Clergyman 63 = Historian 64 = Journalist 65 = Political Scientist 66 = Student, No Professional Category 67 - Other 99 = No Answer or Unknown
14 A,B,C	Post-Bachelor Training and Experience	57-59	0 = None or 6 months or less 1 = 7 months through 1 1/2 years 2 = Over 1 1/2 years through 2 1/2 years 3 = Over 2 1/2 years through 3 1/2 years 4 = Over 3 1/2 years through 4 1/2 years 5 = Over 4 1/2 years through 5 1/2 years 6 = Over 5 1/2 years 7 = Not Applicable 9 = No Answer or Unknown
15	Employing Agency	60	1 = Federal Government 2 = State Government 3 = Local Government 4 = Foreign Government 5 = Voluntary, not for profit 6 = Proprietary 7 = University 8 = Other 9 = No Answer or Unknown 0 = Not Applicable
16A	Full-time/Part-time Status	61	1 = Full-time 2 = Part-time 9 = No Answer or Unknown
16B	Percent of Full-time Load	62-63	Code percents as given. 75 = 75 or 77½, 77 = Not Applicable, 98 = 98 or 99½, 99 = No Answer or Unknown

ASPHDC-11/7/78

1978-1979
STUDENT STATISTICAL FORM
CODE SHEET

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM TITLE	COLUMN(S)	CODE
17	Grants and Awards	64	General Purpose Traineeships: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		65	Special Purpose Traineeships: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		66	Other PHS Traineeships: 1 = Answered (Nothing specified or "specified" does not fit into the following special codes), 3 = MCH (or MCHS), 4 = Professional Nurse Traineeship, 5 = Indian Education Program (Native American, N.A., NANHC (OJ/OC), 6 = ADAMHA (NIMH, NIDA, NIAAA), 7 = Not Applicable, 8 = NIH (National Cancer Institute (NCI), N.I. of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		67	AID: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		68	Other Federal Agency: 1 = Answered ("Nothing specified" or "specified" does not fit into the following special codes); 4 = E.P.A.; 5 = N.I.E.H.S.; 7 = Not Applicable; 9 = No Answer or Unknown. If "Other PHS Agencies" have been listed under "Other Federal Agency" even though they did not belong there, edit them back. Appendix C has a list of Other PHS Agencies that may have been listed under Other Federal Agency.
		69	State Governmental Agency: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		70	Local Governmental Agency: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		71	Private Organization/Foundation: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		72	SPH/University: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		73	Foreign Government: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		74	WHO Fellowship: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		75	PAHO Fellowship: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		76	Other: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown

ASPHDC-11/7/78

APPENDIX A

(Item 6, Column 27)

Items to be coded as foreign degrees (code 2). Others may appear that are not included in this list.

1. D.S.M.
2. M.B., B.C.H. (South Africa)
3. Equivalent of B.A. in England
4. B.D.S. - Diploma of Conservative Dentistry
5. Cambridge School Certificate
6. Diploma in Public Health - Egypt

"Other, specifies" indicated in item 6 that are not equivalent to a Bachelor's degree. Others may exist that are not included in this list.

1. R.N.
2. Teaching Certificate
3. A.D. Nursing
4. Certificate in Physical Therapy
5. A.A.
6. Midwife Certificate
7. Diploma in Dietetics
8. Diploma in Hospital Administration
9. Certificate in Food Marketing
10. Certificate in Clinical Microbiology
11. Diploma in Mass Communication

ASPHDC-11/7/78

APPENDIX B

(Item 10, Columns 36-37)

Edit Codes for Areas of Specialization

01 - Behavioral and Social Sciences

02 - Biomedical Laboratory Science

- Bacteriology
- Biology
- Biomedical Laboratory Science
- Immunology
- Microbiology
- Parasitology
- Pathobiology
- Pathology
- Physiological Hygiene/Physiology
- Public Health Laboratory Practice
- Sanitary Biology
- Sanitary Chemistry
- Solid Waste Management
- Virology
- Water Resources

03 - Biostatistics

- Biomathematics
- Biometry
- Biostatistics
- Vital Statistics

04 - Dental Public Health

- Community Dentistry
- Dental Public Health

05 - Dietetics

06 - Environmental Health

- Air Pollution
- Air Resources
- Environmental Health
- Environmental Health and Regional Planning
- Environmental Medicine
- Noise Pollution
- Public Health and Sanitary Engineering
- Radiological Science
- Sanitary Science and Food Protection
- Toxicology
- Vector Control
- Waste Water Management
- Water Pollution

07 - Epidemiology

- Chronic Diseases
- Communicable Disease Control
- Entomology
- Epidemiology
- Human Genetics
- Infectious Diseases
- Medical Ecology
- Preventive Medicine
- Tropical Medicine
- Veterinary Public Health

08 - Gerontology

09 - Health Administration

- Administrative Medicine
- Community Health Administration
- Generalist
- Health Administration
- Health Records Science
- Health Services Administration
- Medical and Health Economics
- Medical Care Administration
- Medical Care and Hospitals
- Medical Care Organization
- Operations Research and Systems Analysis
- Public Health
- Public Health Law
- Public Health Practice

10 - Health Planning

- Comprehensive Health Planning

11 - Health Policy Planning and Analysis

- Health Planning Analysis
- Health Policy Planning

12 - Hospital Administration

13 - International Health

14 - Maternal and Child Health

15 - Mental Health

- Community Psychiatry
- Mental Health

16 - Nutrition

- Biochemistry
- Community Nutrition
- Human Ecology
- Nutrition

17 - Occupational Health

- Aviation and Aerospace Medicine
- Industrial Hygiene
- Occupational Health
- Occupational Medicine

18 - Population Studies

- Demography
- Family Planning
- Population Control
- Population Studies

19 - Public Health Education

- Communication Theory
- Health Media
- Public Health Education
- School Health Education

20 - Public Health Nursing

ASPHDC-11/7/78

APPENDIX C

(Column 68)

Other Public Health Service Agencies

G.A.S.H.

A.D.A.M.H.A.

- NIMH
- NIAAA
- NIDA

Center for Disease Control

- Bureau of Epidemiology
- Bureau of Health Education
- Bureau of Tropical Diseases
- National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (NIOSH)

Food and Drug Administration

- Bureau of Drugs
- Bureau of Foods
- Bureau of Biologics
- National Center for Toxicological Research
- Bureau of Radiological Health
- Bureau of Veterinary Medicine

Health Resources Administration

- Bureau of Health Planning and Resource Development
- Bureau of Health Manpower
- National Center for Health Statistics
- National Center for Health Services Research

Health Services Administration

- Bureau of Community Health Services
- Indian Health Service
- Bureau of Medical Services

National Institute of Health

- National Cancer Institute
- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

ASPHDC-11/7/78

1978-1979
FACULTY STATISTICAL FORM
EDITORIAL COMMENTS

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM TITLE	COLUMN(S)	COMMENTS
1	Sex	8	Code as given.
2	Year of Birth	9-10	Any birthdates in 1957 or later are to be coded "unknown" (99).
3	Race	11	Code multiple answers as "unknown" (9).
4	Prior Degrees	12-20	Code as given, If "none" was answered, code columns 13-20 as "not applicable" (7).
5	Year of First Appointment	21-22	Code as given.
6A	Full-time/Part-time Status	23	Code as given.
6B	Percent Part-time Effort	24-25	Code as given, except: "76" = 76% or 77% "77" = Not Applicable "98" = 98% or 99% "99" = Unknown
6C	Percentage Time to Activities	26-35	Code as given. 6A will be taken as "truth." 6B and 6C will agree with 6A -- if they don't, they will be coded "unknown" (99). An exception to this rule is the fact that full-time is defined as 80% or more. Thus, if "part-time" is checked in 6A but a percentage equal to or greater than 80% is written in 6B -- 6A will be edited to 1 = full-time. If 6A is answered 1 = full-time, 6B will be coded "not applicable" (77) regardless of what is written in 6B. 6C, columns 26-35, must sum to 80% or more; otherwise 6C will be coded "unknown" (99). If a total percent (columns 34-35) is not written but the percentages (columns 26-33) sum to 80% or more, fill in the total. Except for this case, all blank answers will be coded 01 = no answer. If 6A is answered 2 = part-time, 6B must be 79% or less. If 6B is 80% or more, edit 6A to 1 = full-time. Coding then follows rules for 6A = full-time. 6B will be coded as given as long as it is 79% or less. Round to nearest whole percent - 76 will be used to signify 76% or 77%. 6C, columns 26-33, must equal the amount listed in 6B or else all of 6C will be coded "unknown" (99). Note that if no total percent is listed in columns 34-35, but columns 26-33 do sum to the amount in 6B, the total will be edited to columns 34-35. Except in the case of a missing total percent, all blank answers will be coded 01 = no answer. If items 6A, 6B, and 6C are unanswered, code them "unknown" (9). If 6A is not answered and only one of 6B or 6C is answered, 6A will be edited to agree. If only 6B is answered, code 6A as 1 = full-time or 2 = part-time if 6B is 79% or less. 6C will be "unknown" (9). If only 6C is answered use the sum of the answers in columns 26-33 to code both 6A and 6B keeping in mind 80% or more = full-time. If 6A is unanswered and both 6B and 6C are answered - if 6B and 6C agree then code 6A full-time if the total is 80% or more and part-time if the total is 79% or less. If both 6B and 6C have been answered, but conflict, code 6A, 6B and 6C as "unknown" (9).
7	Titles Held	36-47	Code as given.
8A	Area of Specialization	48-49	Code multiple answers "unknown" (99). If there is no answer in 8A but there is only one box checked in 8B, edit 8A to agree. If there is no answer in 8A, but two or more boxes are checked in in 8B, code 8A as "unknown" (99) and 8B for the numbers specified. Edit out any inappropriate specified responses to 8A such as administration, student advising, etc. (These are not areas of specialization.)

ASPHDC-11/7/78

1978-1979
FACULTY STATISTICAL FORM
EDITORIAL COMMENTS

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM TITLE	COLUMN(S)	COMMENTS
8A	Area of Specialization Continued	48-49	Edit back "other, specify" responses to major categories wherever possible (Appendix A).
8B	Number School of Public Health Departments Working in	50-51	Code as given (number of departments). If no response, code "unknown" (99). Always include the answer listed in 8A in answers to 8B. Edit when necessary.
9	Joint Appointment	52	Review items 10 and 11 before coding item 9. If item 9 is blank, but items 10 and 11 include answers other than "Public Health," edit item 9 to 1 = yes. If item 9 is blank, but "Public Health" has been specified in items 10 and 11, edit item 9 to 2 = no. If items 9, 10 and 11 are blank, code item 9 as "unknown." If item 9 is answerd 1 = yes and both items 10 and 11 are blank, item 9 remains 1 = yes. If item 9 is answered 1 = yes and items 10 and 11 have responses other than "Public Health" item 9 remains 1 = yes. If item 9 is answered 1 = yes, but only "Public Health" has been listed for items 10 and 11, edit item 9 to 2 = no. If item 9 is answered 2 = no and items 10 and 11 are answered with responses other than "Public Health" edit column 52 to 1 = yes. If item 9 is answered 2 = no and nothing is checked in items 10 and 11, item 9 will remain 2 = no.
10	Schools of Joint Appointment	53-63	If "School of Public Health" is specified for column 63, do not code it. If item 9 is 1 = yes, columns 53-63 will be coded 1 = answered or 9 = no answer or unknown. If item 9 is 2 = no, columns 53-63 will be coded 7 = not applicable. If item 9 is coded 9 = unknown, columns 53-63 will be 9 = unknown. Edit specifies back wherever possible (see Appendix B).
11	Primary Appointment	64-65	If item 9 is 1 = yes, then columns 64-65 will be coded as given. Any "other, specifies" that do not edit back to codes given on code sheet become "other." If item 9 is 2 = no, then columns 64-65 must be 77 = not applicable. If item 9 is 9 = no answer, then columns 64-65 must be 99 = no answer.
12A	Basic Professional Education	66-69	Code columns 66-67 with the major category of the profession checked under "A"; example - Health Sciences (1). Code columns 68-69 with the specific profession checked under "A." This is a two-column field (1 = 01, 2 = 02...9 = 09). If two specific professions are checked and they are in the same major category, code the major category in columns 66-67 code columns 68-69 as "multiple answers" (67). If two specific professions in different categories are checked, code columns 66-69 as 67 = multiple answer. Note that code 67 is to be used only when it is also used in columns 68-69. Code "other, specify" answers back wherever possible. If a specified answer cannot be edited into a specific category already listed, but does fit into a general category, code columns 66-67 with the general category and columns 68-69 with 66 = other.

ASPHOC-11/7/78

1978-1979
FACULTY STATISTICAL FORM
EDITORIAL COMMENTS

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM TITLE	COLUMN(S)	COMMENTS
128	Area Currently Working in	70-73	Code columns 70-71 with the major category of the profession checked under "B." Code columns 72-73 with the specific profession checked under "B." If two specific professions are checked and they are in the same major category, code the major category in columns 70-71. Code columns 72-73 as "multiple answers" (67). If two specific professions are checked and they are in different major categories, code columns 70-73 as 67 = multiple answers. Note that code 67 is to be used in columns 70-71 only when it is also used in column 72-73. Code "other, specify" answers into existing codes wherever possible. If a specified answer cannot be edited back into a specific category already listed, but does fit into a general category, code columns 70-71 with the general category and columns 72-73 with 66 = other.

ASPHDC-11/7/78

1978-1979
FACULTY STATISTICAL FORM
CODE SHEET

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM TITLE	COLUMN(S)	CODE
None	Respondent Status	1	2 = Faculty (Precoded).
None	Year of Response	2	Enter "8" to indicate year 1978 (Precoded).
None	Questionnaire I.D. Number	3-5	Enter last three digits of serial code in upper left corner.
None	School of Public Health	6-7	01 = University of California at Berkeley 02 = University of California at Los Angeles 03 = Columbia University 04 = Harvard University 05 = University of Hawaii 06 = University of Illinois 07 = Johns Hopkins University 08 = Loma Linda University 09 = University of Massachusetts 10 = University of Michigan 11 = University of Minnesota (Precoded). 12 = University of North Carolina 13 = University of Oklahoma 14 = University of Pittsburgh 15 = University of Puerto Rico 16 = University of South Carolina 17 = University of Texas 18 = Tulane University 19 = University of Washington 20 = Yale University 21 = University of Alabama
1	Sex	8	1 = Male 2 = Female 9 = No Answer or Unknown
2	Year of Birth	9-10	Enter last two digits of birth year. 00 = 1900 or earlier. 99 = No Answer or Unknown, 1957 or later.
3	Race	11	1 = American Indian or Alaskan Native 5 = Hispanic 2 = Hawaiian 6 = White, not of Hispanic Origin 3 = Asian or Pacific Islander 4 = Black, not of Hispanic Origin 9 = No Answer or Unknown
4	Prior Degrees	12	None: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		13	Bachelors: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		14	Masters of School of Public Health: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		15	Masters of Non-School of Public Health: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		16	Doctorate of School of Public Health: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		17	Doctorate of Non-School of Public Health: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		18	MD: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		19	DDS: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		20	Other: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
5	Year Appointed to This School of Public Health	21-22	Enter last two digits of initial appointment year. 99 = No Answer or Unknown.

ASPHDC-11/7/78

1978-1979
FACULTY STATISTICAL FORM
CODE SHEET

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM TITLE	COLUMN(S)	CODE
6A	Full-time/Part-time Status	23	1 = Full-time 2 = Part-time 9 = No Answer or Unknown
6B	Percent Part-time Effort	24-25	Code percent as given, except as noted in Comments.
6C	Percent of Time by Activity	26-27	Teaching Enter percent as shown 76 = 76 or 77 99 = Unknown 01 = No Answer or 0% 98 = 98 or 99 00 = 100 Percent
		28-29	Administration Enter percent as shown 76 = 76 or 77 99 = Unknown 01 = No Answer or 0% 98 = 98 or 99 00 = 100 Percent
		30-31	Research Enter percent as shown 76 = 76 or 77 99 = Unknown 01 = No Answer or 0% 98 = 98 or 99 00 = 100 Percent
		32-33	Consultation and Service Enter percent as shown 76 = 76 or 77 99 = Unknown 01 = No Answer or 0% 98 = 98 or 99 00 = 100 Percent
		34-35	Total Enter percent as shown 76 = 76 or 77 99 = Unknown 01 = No Answer or 0% 98 = 98 or 99 00 = 100 Percent
7	Titles Held	36	Dean: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		37	Associate Dean: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		38	Assistant Dean: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		39	Department Chairman: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		40	Professor: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		41	Associate Professor: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		42	Assistant Professor: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		43	Instructor: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		44	Lecturer: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		45	Research Associate: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		46	Research Assistant: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		47	Other: 1 = Answered, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
8A	School of Public Health Area of Specialization/ Teaching	48-49	01 = Behavioral and Social Sciences 02 = Biomedical Laboratory Science 03 = Biostatistics 04 = Dental Public Health 05 = Dietetics 06 = Environmental Health 07 = Epidemiology 08 = Gerontology 09 = Health Administration 10 = Health Planning 11 = Health Policy Analysis and Planning 12 = Hospital Administration 13 = International Health 14 = Maternal and Child Health 15 = Mental Health 16 = Nutrition 17 = Occupational Health 18 = Population Studies 19 = Public Health Education 20 = Public Health Nursing 21 = Public Health Social Work 22 = Other 99 = No Answer or Unknown

ASPHDC-11/7/78

1978-1979
FACULTY STATISTICAL FORM
CODE SHEET

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM TITLE	COLUMN(S)	CODE
8B	School of Public Health Departments Working In	50-51	Enter number of departments or specialty areas indicated. 99 = No Answer or Unknown
9	Joint Appointment	52	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = No Answer or Unknown
10	Department(s) or School(s) of Joint Appointment	53	School of Medicine: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		54	School of Nursing: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		55	School of Dentistry: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		56	School of Divinity: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		57	School of Engineering: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		58	School of Business Administration: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		59	School of Law: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		60	School of Social Work: 1 = Answered, 7 = Not Applicable, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		61	School of Education: 1 = Answered, 7 = N/A, 9 = No Answer/Unk
		62	School of Arts and Sciences: 1 = Answered, 7 = N/A, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
		63	Other: 1 = Answered, 7 = N/A, 9 = No Answer or Unknown
11	Department or School of Primary Appointment	64-65	01 = School of Public Health 02 = School of Medicine 03 = School of Nursing 04 = Arts and Sciences 05 = Other 77 = Not Applicable 99 = No Answer or Unknown
12A	Basic Professional Education	66-67	01 = Health Sciences 02 = Biological Sciences 03 = Mathematical/Statistical Sciences 04 = Chemical Sciences 05 = Information Systems/Data Management Sciences 06 = Physical Sciences 07 = Social/Behavioral Sciences 08 = Environmental Sciences 09 = Administration and Planning 10 = Education/Health Education 11 = Other 67 = More Than One Answer 99 = No Answer or Unknown
		68-69	01 = Audiologist 02 = Dental Hygienist 03 = Dentist 04 = Dietitian 05 = Epidemiologist 06 = Nurse 07 = Nutritionist 08 = Occupational Therapist 09 = Optometrist 10 = Pharmacist 11 = Physical Therapist 12 = Physician 13 = Podiatrist 14 = Radiation Therapist 15 = Rehabilitation Therapist 16 = Respiratory Therapist 17 = Speech Therapist 18 = Veterinarian 19 = Bacteriologist 20 = Biologist 21 = Entomologist 22 = Laboratory Scientist 23 = Medical Technologist 24 = Microbiologist

ASPHDC-11/7/78

1978-1979
FACULTY STATISTICAL FORM
CODE SHEET

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM TITLE	COLUMN(S)	CODE
12A	Basic Professional Education - Continued	68-69	25 = Parasitologist 26 = Physiologist 27 = Virologist 28 = Zoologist 29 = Accountant 30 = Biostatistician 31 = Demographer 32 = Mathematician 33 = Statistician 34 = Biochemist 35 = Chemist 36 = Toxicologist 37 = Computer Programmer/Data Processor 38 = Information Systems Specialist 39 = Librarian 40 = Medical Record Librarian 41 = Geologist 42 = Health Physicist 43 = Physicist 44 = Anthropologist 45 = Psychologist 46 = Social Worker 47 = Sociologist 48 = Architect 49 = Engineer 50 = Environmental Scientist 51 = Industrial Hygienist 52 = Sanitarian 53 = Administrator 54 = Economist 55 = Health Planner 56 = Health Services Administrator 57 = Hospital Administrator 58 = Lawyer 59 = Planner 60 = Educator 61 = Health Educator 62 = Clergyman 63 = Historian 64 = Journalist 65 = Political Scientist 66 = Other 67 = More Than One Answer 99 = No Answer or Unknown
12B	Area Currently Working In	70-71	01 = Health Sciences 02 = Biological Sciences 03 = Mathematical/Statistical Sciences 04 = Chemical Sciences 05 = Information Systems/Data Management Sciences 06 = Physical Sciences 07 = Social/Behavioral Sciences 08 = Environmental Sciences 09 = Administration and Planning 10 = Education/Health Education 11 = Other 67 = More Than One Answer 99 = No Answer or Unknown
		72-73	01 = Audiologist 02 = Dental Hygienist 03 = Dentist 04 = Dietitian 05 = Epidemiologist 06 = Nurse 07 = Nutritionist 08 = Occupational Therapist 09 = Optometrist 10 = Pharmacist 11 = Physical Therapist 12 = Physician 13 = Podiatrist 14 = Radiation Therapist 15 = Rehabilitation Therapist 16 = Respiratory Therapist 17 = Speech Therapist 18 = Veterinarian 19 = Bacteriologist 20 = Biologist 21 = Entomologist 22 = Laboratory Scientist 23 = Medical Technologist 24 = Microbiologist 25 = Parasitologist 26 = Physiologist 27 = Virologist 28 = Zoologist 29 = Accountant 30 = Biostatistician 31 = Demographer 32 = Mathematician 33 = Statistician 34 = Biochemist 35 = Chemist 36 = Toxicologist 37 = Computer Programmer/Data Processor 38 = Information Systems Specialist 39 = Librarian 40 = Medical Record Librarian 41 = Geologist 42 = Health Physicist 43 = Physicist 44 = Anthropologist 45 = Psychologist 46 = Social Worker 47 = Sociologist 48 = Architect 49 = Engineer 50 = Environmental Scientist 51 = Industrial Hygienist 52 = Sanitarian 53 = Administrator 54 = Economist 55 = Health Planner 56 = Health Services Administrator 57 = Hospital Administrator 58 = Lawyer 59 = Planner 60 = Educator 61 = Health Educator 62 = Clergyman

ASPHDC-11/7/78

1970-1979
FACULTY STATISTICAL FORM
CODE SHEET

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM TITLE	COLUMN(S)	CODE
128	Area Currently Working In - Continued	72-73	63 = Historian 64 = Journalist 65 = Political Scientist 66 = Other 67 = More Than One Answer 99 = No Answer or Unknown

ASPHDC-11/7/78

APPENDIX A

(ITEM 8A, COLUMNS 48-49)

EDIT CODES FOR AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

01 - Behavioral and Social Sciences

02 - Biomedical Laboratory Science

- Bacteriology
- Biology
- Biomedical Laboratory Science
- Immunology
- Microbiology
- Parasitology
- Pathobiology
- Pathology
- Physiological Hygiene/Physiology
- Public Health Laboratory Practice
- Sanitary Biology
- Sanitary Chemistry
- Solid Waste Management
- Virology
- Water Resources

03 - Biostatistics

- Biomathematics
- Biometry
- Biostatistics
- Vital Statistics

04 - Dental Public Health

- Community Dentistry
- Dental Public Health

05 - Dietetics

06 - Environmental Health

- Air Pollution
- Air Resources
- Environmental Health
- Environmental Health and Regional Planning
- Environmental Medicine
- Noise Pollution
- Public Health and Sanitary Engineering
- Radiological Science
- Sanitary Science and Food Protection
- Toxicology
- Vector Control
- Waste Water Management
- Water Pollution

07 - Epidemiology

- Chronic Diseases
- Communicable Disease Control
- Entomology
- Epidemiology
- Human Genetics
- Infectious Diseases
- Medical Ecology
- Preventive Medicine
- Tropical Medicine
- Veterinary Public Health

08 - Gerontology

09 - Health Administration

- Administrative Medicine
- Community Health Administration
- Generalist
- Health Administration
- Health Records Science
- Health Services Administration
- Medical and Health Economics
- Medical Care Administration
- Medical Care and Hospitals
- Medical Care Organization
- Operations Research and Systems Analysis
- Public Health
- Public Health Law
- Public Health Practice

10 - Health Planning

- Comprehensive Health Planning

11 - Health Policy Planning and Analysis

- Health Planning Analysis
- Health Policy Planning

12 - Hospital Administration

13 - International Health

14 - Maternal and Child Health

15 - Mental Health

- Community Psychiatry
- Mental Health

16 - Nutrition

- Biochemistry
- Community Nutrition
- Human Ecology
- Nutrition

17 - Occupational Health

- Aviation and Aerospace Medicine
- Industrial Hygiene
- Occupational Health
- Occupational Medicine

18 - Population Studies

- Demography
- Family Planning
- Population Control
- Population Studies

19 - Public Health Education

- Communication Theory
- Health Media
- Public Health Education
- School Health Education

20 - Public Health Nursing

21 - Public Health Social Work

ASPHDC-11/7/78

APPENDIX B

(ITEM 10, COLUMNS 53-63)

Responses to "other, specifies" that edit back or become a new code.

Other

UCLA Extension
School of Sociology
Kennedy School
Executive Programs
H.M.S.
Graduate College
Veterinary Medicine
Graduate School, Applied Health Professions
Institute for Man and Environment
C.L.A.
Social Development
Pharmacology
Home Economics
Computer Science
City and Regional Planning
Child Development Center
Marine Sciences
Allied Health
Evening Division
Metro Center
College of Tropical Agriculture
Agriculture

Medicine

Institute on Human Nutrition
School of Associated Medical Sciences

Arts and Sciences

Geography
Anthropology
Political Science
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

Administration and Management

Public Administration

Engineering